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RECORDED

GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit ^{and} Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES,

Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc.,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY,

Continental Nurseries,

OFFICES:

Rochester, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill.

Toronto, Can.

NURSERIES:

Irondequoit, N. Y.

Four miles out of Rochester.

Ridgeville, Can.

Preface.

In presenting our revised General Catalogue, permit us to thank our customers for their generous patronage, and to express our appreciation of the faithful services of our many salesmen, who have so materially helped to enlarge our business, assuring them that it shall ever be our aim to improve on the well tried methods of growing, shipping and delivering stock, so that we can always deliver clean, fresh, handsome trees and plants in good condition.

Perhaps a few words regarding ourselves, nurseries and manner of selling and delivering trees, may be of interest, and give a slight idea as to the large amount of careful work necessary to run a business of this kind.

Our origin and experience.—We have been in the nursery business ever since boyhood, and our growth has been steady, healthy and permanent. We began in a small way and have gradually worked our business up to its present proportions. We personally oversee our business in all its details. Our success is largely based upon the delivery of reliable stock, for in these days when irresponsible so called nurserymen are swindling people with their cry of "low prices" and "best stock," thoughtful buyers look before they leap, and purchase only from a house that takes the utmost pains in filling every order however small.

We originally did business under the firm name of "Brown Brothers" but in 1890 incorporated under the Laws of New York as the "Brown Bros. Company" with a paid up capital of \$100,000.00.

Offices.—We found it necessary to open branch offices in Chicago Ills. and Toronto, Canada, in order to satisfactorily handle our ever increasing business. The home office is located in Rochester, N. Y. Each office is under the personal control of a member of the Company, aided by a competent corps of assistants.

Nurseries.—Our American Nurseries, hundreds of acres in extent, are located in Irondequoit, within a few miles of Rochester, right in the center of the beautiful Genesee Valley, with its fertile, well watered and rolling lands. There is no place in the world so well adapted to the raising of nursery stock. The climate and soil are just right for this business, and it is these features which have given Western New York stock its great reputation.

Our Canadian Nurseries, consisting of between two and three hundred acres, are situated in Ridgeville, Ontario. This is in the beautiful Niagara district, considered by all prominent fruit growers, as the most fertile and best fruit producing part of Canada. The climate and soil are almost identical with that at Rochester.

The men in charge of our nurseries are careful and experienced propagators and cultivators. Of course, we personally oversee all our planting, and watch with a jealous eye every variety, so that nothing unfit for sale shall be allowed to

be put on the market. We are especially particular to see that all our stock has a solid, firm texture of wood with abundant fibrous roots. Planters will know what this means to them.

Our Assortment of fruits, ornamentals and flowers includes everything of recognized value. Every year hundreds of new varieties are brought to our notice, but before putting them before the public they are thoroughly tested, and their good qualities positively determined. For the season of 1891 we budded and grafted over 1,000,000 trees, and for 1892 we shall bud and graft over 1,500,000, besides propagating in our greenhouses many thousands of roses, clematis and other ornamental stock.

Our Prices.—We do not claim to sell for less money than anyone else, but we do claim that, considering the quality of the goods, the care and watchfulness given to every detail of planting, growing, selling and delivering, thus insuring to the customers reliable stock in perfect condition and true to name, that our prices are the cheapest in the end, for the first cost of a tree is but small, and no man to save a few dollars on the start, can afford to give his time and his land to the cultivation of an orchard or garden, and in a few years find that he has only worthless varieties which must be dug.

Our Method of Packing and Shipping Stock.—Our main packing grounds are located in Rochester, adjoining the tracks of the New York Central railroad, from which we have our own side track and platform, enabling us to load and ship our stock with more dispatch than if we were compelled to send it through the regular freight houses. At the proper seasons, we dig only the first grade stock at our nurseries and bring it to the "packing yard," where after being carefully examined again and the poor stock, if any, burned up, it is "heeled" in trenches. The stock for each customer is selected and tied in a bundle; a tag bearing his name and residence attached, and the bundle, with others for the same locality, packed carefully in a box, with plenty of damp moss and straw to protect the roots. The box is then plainly marked and shipped direct from the "yard." It is seldom an error in selecting the stock occurs, but once in a while it does. When informed of the same, we are always anxious to rectify it.

During the packing season we employ on the grounds 200 to 400 men, and are able to pack and ship from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of stock daily.

Manner of Delivering Stock.—We deliver the stock in good condition on the premises of each customer. The deliveryman is usually a reliable local man or firm, who is well known and respected in the locality, and whose name in many instances is a guarantee of good faith and honest dealing.

Thanking our patrons again for past favors, and feeling confident of the ability of our salesmen and selves to please them in the future, we beg to remain

Very truly,

BROWN BROTHERS CO.

Caution.—Our reputation has led unscrupulous persons to represent that their stock is just as good as that of Brown Brothers Co. Do not be deceived. All Rochester stock is not good. See to it that you purchase only of Brown Brothers Co., whose reputation for first-class stock that will live and do well, is unequalled. Also take notice that we do business only in the name of Brown Brothers Co., and have no connection whatever with the Browns, Smiths and Jones scattered all over the country in this business. We deal exclusively in nursery stock of every description but handle no seeds or potatoes, etc.

THE ONLY GROWERS OF BOTH
CANADIAN AND AMERICAN STOCK.

WE CAN PROVE OTHERS CLAIMING TO BE SUCH ARE NOT.

PROOF OF OUR CLAIM.

As our attention has been called to the claim made by certain Nurserymen operating in your section, for the evident intention of injuring our trade, that they were the only Nurserymen growing nursery stock in both Canada and the United States, we feel it our duty to take some notice thereof, and deny the same. We are the **ONLY** Nursery house in existence that is now growing stock both in the United States and Canada. There are several Nurserymen who have branch offices in both Canada and the United States, but their growing is confined to one side only. We make this explanation because we are entitled to the honor of being the **ONLY INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES** in the country, and also to prevent unscrupulous Nurserymen from imposing on the public through their agents by making a claim that is palpably false and not capable of being proved. In proof of our assertion, we herewith append positive evidence from public officials of Irondequoit, N. Y., where our Rochester Nurseries are located, and the Clerk of Pelham township in which Ridgeville, Canada, the seat of our Canadian Nurseries, is located. Yours truly,

BROWN BROTHERS CO.

Irondequoit, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that BROWN BROTHERS CO. have Nurseries in this section, many acres in extent, and are well and favorably known by our people as extensive and reliable growers of all kinds of first-class Nursery Stock.

HENDRICK V. HOBBIE, Town Clerk.

JAMES L. BARRETT, Tax Assessor.

Ridgeville, Ont., Can.

This is to certify that BROWN BROTHERS CO. have 250 acres in this place under actual nursery cultivation and are extensive growers of reliable Nursery Stock.

JUDSON C. CROW,

Clerk Township of Pelham.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$900,000.

The Traders National Bank,
Rochester, N.Y.

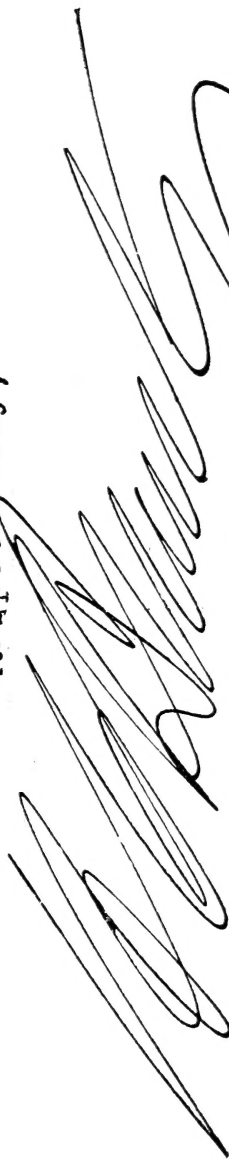
SIMON L. BREWSTER, President.
GEO. C. BUELL, Vice President.
HENRY C. BREWSTER, Cashier.
CHAS. H. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

March 12th, 1892.

To whom it may concern:--

This is to certify that we have known the gentlemen composing Erown Brothers Company for many years past; that we consider them in every way honest and reliable gentlemen; and that we have no doubt they will furnish their customers with first class stock, and carry out in a reliable and satisfactory manner any contract they may make for the delivery of such goods as they may enter into contract for. We know them to be large growers both here and in Canada.

Respectfully,



Cashier.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

From our many newspaper clippings we quote the following :

The Farm, Field and Stockman (Chicago, Ill.), the leading Agricultural paper in the United States or Canada, on an inquiry for a reliable nursery house by many of its subscribers, who had been swindled by tree dealers and jobbers, says : " We have in our City, one of the most reliable, and probably the largest Nursery firms in the United States or Canada. This is the well known house of Brown Brothers Co., Continental Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and Toronto, Ont."

The Chicago (Ill.) Times : " Brown Brothers Co., of this city, whose main house and grounds are at Rochester, N. Y., are worthy of great credit for their carefulness in supplying only such goods as are sure to please. Their great business has been built up on a solid foundation of satisfaction guaranteed in every instance both to purchasers and salesmen."

The Rochester (N. Y.) Morning Herald, commenting on the leading industries of the city : " The Nursery trade has given Rochester the name of the ' Flower City.' * * * Of all these nurserymen none deserve more credit than Brown Brothers, Continental Nurseries. Starting on a small scale, they have enlarged their nurseries until they are the most complete in this section. * * * Their facilities for growing, packing and shipping are unsurpassed."

The Catskill (N. Y.) Examiner, of June 14, 1890 : " There are many fine nurseries in this State, and among them none stand higher than those of the Brown Brothers Co., proprietors of the Continental Nurseries, Rochester. They are probably the largest as well as the best conducted in the country, and the firm's western and Canadian business is enormous."

The Butler (Ky.) Enterprise : " Our leading citizens can testify as to the excellence of Brown Brothers Co.'s Stock."

The Rockford (Mich.) Register : " We never saw such fine stock as that delivered by Brown Brothers Co."

The Hart (Mich.) Journal : " Brown Brothers' nurseries are many acres in extent and they are extensive growers. * * * Their stock is always fine."

The Middletown (N. Y.) Daily Argus : August 15, 1889 : " Brown Brothers have everything in the nursery line, and are always introducing new varieties. They are a reliable firm."

The Medina (O.) Sentinel, June 6, 1889 : " Brown Brothers have a thorough, reliable standing throughout the country as strictly reliable nurserymen."

The Orange County Press, of Middletown, N. Y., August 30, 1889: "Brown Brothers are well able to please and their aim is to hold the patronage of their customers."

The Troy (N. Y.) Budget, October 7, 1889: "Brown Brothers are one of the largest and most reliable nursery firms in the United States."

Dexter (Mich.) Leader, October 25, 1889: "Brown Brothers send out nothing but the finest stock, packed in the most careful manner, and from our personal knowledge of their dealings, we can cheerfully recommend them to all."

Pemaquid (Me.) Messenger: "Brown Brothers are one of the best firms doing business in the country, and their name is a sufficient guarantee that their stock will be just as represented."

Waukegan (Wis.) Gazette: The trees and plants delivered by Brown Brothers were fine ones, in splendid condition, and gave general satisfaction."

Belle Plains (Minn.) Herald: "In our dealings with Brown Brothers we have found them to be a very reliable firm, and to do just as they agreed."

Neillsville (Wis.) Times: "Brown Brothers sell with a guaranty that any and all stock sold will, if it should happen to die after planting, be replaced at the following delivery season at half the price paid. The firm sends carefully prepared planting instructions with each shipment, which, if followed, is almost a guaranty that whatever is bought will live."

Tilsonburg (Ont.) Observer: "Brown Brothers Co. are reliable. Good men who want employment will do well to correspond with them."

Young Ladies' Bazaar, Christmas Number, 1891: "The fact that Brown Brothers Co. was obliged to open branch houses in Chicago and Toronto in order to successfully handle their large and increasing business, is positive proof that the high class of stock they grow is thoroughly appreciated."

Sandusky (O.) Evening Journal, January 25, 1890: "Messrs. Brown Brothers possess the confidence of our people in a large degree, as is evident by the trade they have here this spring, including the large order for ornamental trees given by City Council. We wish them continued success."

Toronto (Ont.) Globe, January 31, 1891: "Without disparaging other nurserymen, it must be said that Brown Brothers Co. is the largest grower of genuine nursery stock, and that none equal its reputation for true, hardy trees and plants."

Dominion Illustrated, (Toronto, Ont.) in special edition on leading industries of the Dominion, says: "The nursery business is of such magnitude, that after careful examination, we have chosen Brown Brothers Co. as the leading exponent of it in this country. * * * Their dealings are characterized by the utmost fairness, and their stock invariably first-class."

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

“God *Almightie* first Planted a Garden, and indeed it is the Purest of Human pleasures. It is the Greatest Refreshment to the Spirits of man; without which *Buildings* and *Palaces* are but Grosse Handyworks: And a man shall ever see that when Ages grow to Civility and Elegancie, Men come to *Build Stately* sooner than to *Garden Finely*; As if *Gardening* were the Greater Perfection.”—BACON.

We are making a specialty of laying out large public and private grounds. We not only work upon new places, but also re-arrange old ones and frequently the improvement is almost as great in such cases as where grounds are entirely new. We require a rough sketch from which our landscape gardener can make his drawings. We then submit these drawings for approval, together with complete key showing exact varieties to be employed as well as their arrangement in beds, groups, etc. We lay out the levels, drives, walks, and do all the work of grading, seeding lawn and planting the stock where the extent of the work will warrant. Where grounds are not extensive, hardly permitting the sending of an expert to attend to the planting, we can still get up choice designs at a very modest outlay, enabling owners to plant intelligently and satisfactorily.

In all cases we furnish complete drawings on parchment, which can be preserved and examined from time to time in order to ascertain the correct names of varieties, etc. Many of our customers speak highly of this feature as interesting and instructive to the family. We solicit this business and feel satisfied that we can please all who appreciate that harmony of effect and general utility which can be produced only by calling to aid professional skill. The following letter from one of the most prominent men in Canada, may we trust lead many others to seek the same pleasure which the writer experiences.



AVOCA VILLA,
MOORE PARK.

Toronto, 17 May, 1892

Messrs
Brown Bros. Co.
Continental Nurseries,
Toronto.

Dear sirs,-
I desire to state to you
that the large and important
order that I entrusted to your
representative - Mr. Saml. L. Beckett -
came to my grounds in splendid
condition. The whole collection
of choice plants, shrubs and trees
was made up of excellent speci-
mens. The arrangement of them
by Mr. Beckett is both artistic
and effective, and the planting
now being completed I have to

acknowledge that my expectations are more than met.

The care and attention which Mr Beckett has given to this important commission justifies me in saying that I do not think this class of work could be in better hands. He has conscientiously fulfilled every promise.

I am, dear sirs,

Yours very truly,

J. Moore

P.S. I send cheque herewith.

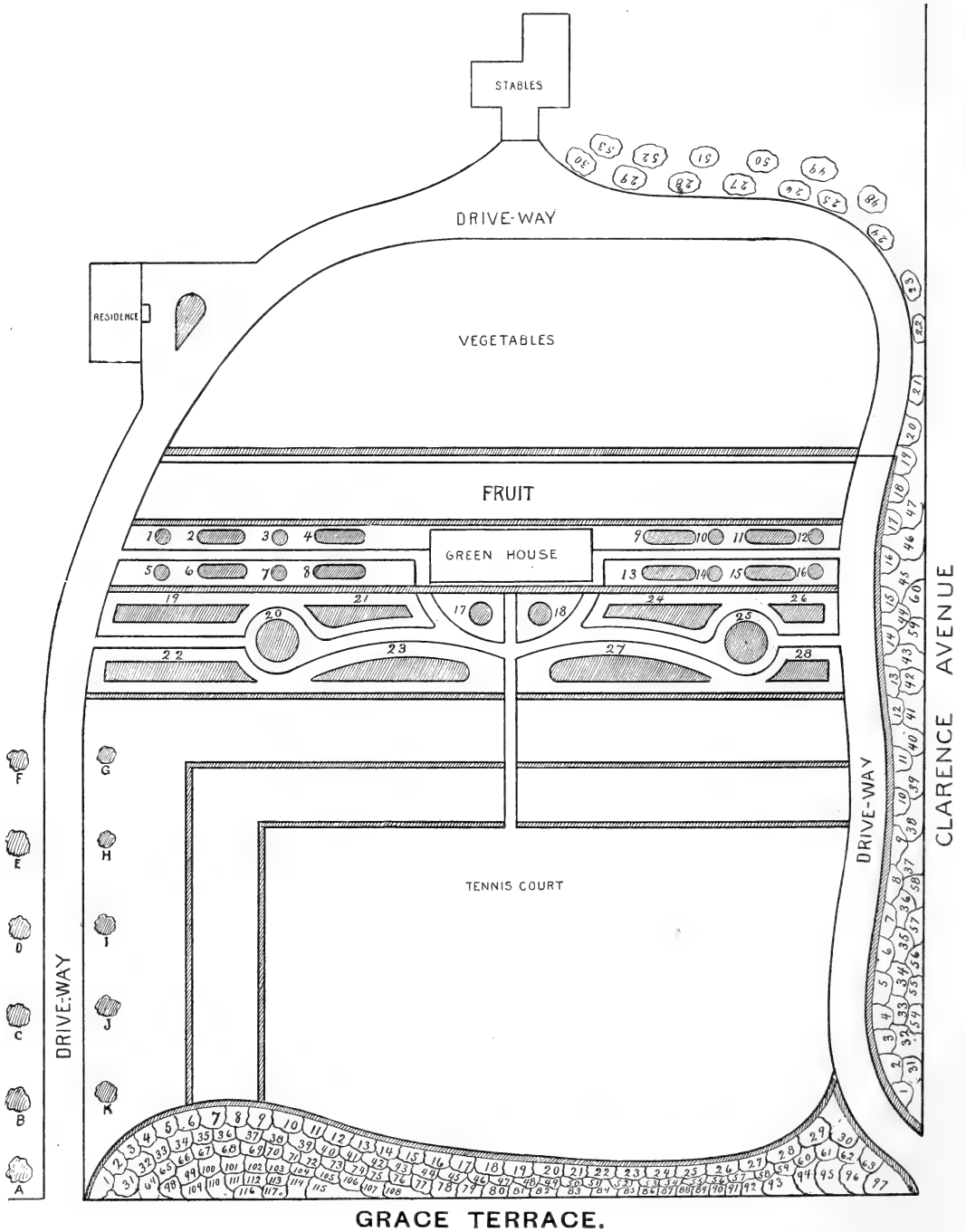
M.

PLAN OF GROUNDS

FOR

JOHN T. MOORE, ESQ.

Scale, 70 feet per inch.



KEY TO PLAN OF GROUNDS OF JOHN T. MOORE, ESQ.

FLOWER BEDS.

- 1-16 inclusive—Bedding plants.
17. Roses—Thirty plants: edged with twelve Polyantha Roses.
18. Roses—Thirty plants: edged with twelve Polyantha Roses.
19. Bed of Azalias—Twenty-four plants.
20. Clematis, *Jackmanii*: trained on convex wire netting—Twelve plants.
21. Roses—Thirty-six plants.
22. Bed Rhododendrons—Twenty-four plants.
23. Roses—Forty-eight plants.
24. Roses—Thirty-six plants.
25. Wire Arbor or Summer House for Climbing Roses.
26. Bed Roses—Eighteen plants.
27. Bed Roses—Forty-eight plants.
28. Bed Roses—Eighteen plants.
A to K—Maples.

SHRUBS ALONG GRACE TERRACE.

Nos

1. Three Mahonias, in variety.
2. Three Deutzias, in variety.
3. Three Cornus, in variety.
4. Three Hydrangeas, in variety.
5. Three Spiræas, in variety.
6. Three Berberis, in variety.
7. Three Cydonias, in variety.
8. Three Hibiscus, in variety.
9. Three Euonymous, in variety.
10. Three Mahonias, in variety.
11. Three Hydrangeas, in variety.
12. Three Spiræas, in variety.
13. Three Weigelas, in variety.
14. Three Hypericums, in variety.
15. Three Daphne Cneorums.
16. Three Pæonias, in variety.
17. Three Thuya Arbor Vitæ, (dwarf).
18. Three Berberis, in variety.
19. Three Cornus, in variety.
20. Three Deutzias, in variety.
21. Three Weigelas, in variety.
22. Three Hibiscus.
23. Three Hydrangeas.
24. Three Pæonias.
25. Three Mahonias.
26. Three Spiræas.
27. Three Philadelphus.
28. Three Arbor Vitæ, (dwarf).
29. Three Dwarf Lilac.
30. Three Mahonias.
31. Three Forsythias, in variety.
32. Three Cydonias, in variety.
33. Three Weigelas, in variety.
34. Three Purple-leaf Filbert.
35. Three Ligustrum.
36. Three Lonicera Tart. Honeysuckle.
37. Three Clethra Alnifolias.
38. Three Viburnums, in variety.
39. Three Cornus, in variety.
40. Three Weigelas, in variety.
41. Three Philadelphus, in variety.
42. Three Golden Elder.
43. Three Euonymous, in variety.
44. Three Forsythias, in variety.
45. Three Cydonias, in variety.
46. Three Prunus, in variety.
47. Three Rhus, in variety.
48. Three Loniceras, (T.H.), in variety.
49. Three Ligustrum, in variety.
50. Three Hydrangeas, (P. G.), in var.
51. Three Forsythias, in variety.
52. Three Euonymous, in variety.
53. Three Weigelas, in variety.
54. Three Cornus, (variegated).
55. Three Purple Filbert.
56. Three Cydonias, in variety.
57. Three Hibiscus, in variety.
58. Three Spiræas, in variety.
59. Three Weigelas, in variety.
60. Three Ligustrum, in variety.
61. Three Rhus, in variety.
62. Three Sambucus, in variety.
63. Three Ribes, in variety.
64. Three Spiræas, in variety.
65. Three Loniceras, (T. H.).
66. Three Philadelphus.
67. Three Syringa Lilacs.
68. Three Prunus Pissardi.
69. Three Sambucus.
70. Three Spiræas.
71. Three Lamaricks.
72. Three Viburnums.
73. Three Forsythias.
74. Three Syringas.
75. Three Loniceras, (T. H.).
76. Three Cornus, in variety.
77. Three Cydonias, in variety.
78. Three Deutzias, in variety.
79. Three Weigelas, in variety.
80. Three Eleognus, in variety.
81. Three Euonymous, in variety.
82. Three Synphoncorpus.
83. Three Forsythias.
84. Three Viburnums.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85. Three Hypericum. 86. Three Ligustrum. 87. Three Philadelphus. 88. Three Loniceras, (T. H.). 89. Three Spiræas. 90. Three Sambucus. 91. Three Forsythias. 92. Three Weigelas. 93. Three Syringas, Golden. 94. Three Deutzias. 95. Three Cornus. 96. Three Purple Filbert. 97. Three Halesias, in variety. 98. Three Ligustrums, in variety. 99. Three Viburnums, in variety. 100. Three Sambucus, in variety. 101. Three Loniceras, (T. H.). 102. Three Syringas. 103. Three Rhus, in variety. 104. Three Halesias. 105. Three Euonymous. 106. Three Hibiscus. 107. Three Eleagnus. 108. Three Viburnums. 109. Three Arbor Vitæ. 110. Three Cydonias. 111. Three Ligustrums. 112. Three Cotoneaster. 113. Three Philadelphu. 114. Three Sambucus. 115. Three Berberis. 116. Three Mahonias. 117. Three Spiræas, (dwarf, white). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Three Hibiscus. 13. Three Hydrangeas. 14. Three Purple Berberis. 15. Three Spiræas. 16. Three Cornus. 17. Three Weigelas. 18. One White Birch (European Weeping). 19. Three Loniceras, (T. H.). 20. Four Ligustrum. 21. One Cercis Canadensis. 22. Three Arbor Vitæ. 23. One Golden Elder. 24. Three Euonymous. 25. Three Arbor Vitæ. 26. Three Forsythias. 27. Three Weigelas. 28. One Cut-leaved Birch. 29. Three Philadelphus. 30. Three Loniceras, (T. H.). 31. Three Forsythias. 32. Three Cornus. 33. Three Ligustrums. 34. Five Weigelas. 35. Five Philadelphus. 36. Three Spiræas. 37. Three Ligustrums. 38. Four Spiræas. 39. Four Cydonias. 40. Four Loniceras. 41. Five Philadelphus. 42. Three Forsythias. 43. Three Euonymous. 44. Three Sambucus. 45. Three Weigelas. 46. Three Cydonias. 47. Three Sambucus. 48. One Austrian Pine. 49. One Tulip Tree. 50. One Mountain Ash. 51. One Silver Fir. 52. One Norway Maple. 53. One Austrian Pine. 54. Three Loniceras. 55. Three Forsythias. 56. One Mountain Ash. 57. Two Ligustrums. 58. One Cotoneaster. 59. Two Berberis. 60. Two Philadelphus. |
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SHRUBS ALONG CLARENCE AVENUE.

Nos.

- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three Deutzias Gracilis. 2. Three Mahonias. 3. Three Spiræas. 4. One Purple Filbert. 5. Three Weigelas. 6. Six Spiræas. 7. Three Calycanthus. 8. Four Mahonias. 9. Three Hydrangeas, (Paniculata Grandiflora). 10. Four Weigelas. 11. Six Deutzias. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50. One Mountain Ash. 51. One Silver Fir. 52. One Norway Maple. 53. One Austrian Pine. 54. Three Loniceras. 55. Three Forsythias. 56. One Mountain Ash. 57. Two Ligustrums. 58. One Cotoneaster. 59. Two Berberis. 60. Two Philadelphus. |
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TESTIMONIALS.

That even strangers may have confidence in us, we print the following from quantities of similar testimonials which are constantly coming to hand :

- Brown Brothers Co. :* STAFFORD, CONN.
The roots on your trees are the finest I ever saw. S. B. NYE.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* AVON, ILL.
I will say this much for your trees that they were the best rooted lot and best packed of any I ever received. J. H. ROSS.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* CROWN POINT, IND.
The stock received of you was received in fine condition, and exceeded my expectations as to what it would be. H. MARBLE, Auditor of Lake County.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* PORTER, KY.
The trees are the best ever seen here. All say so. J. M. VANCE.
A. J. PETTIT.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* NORTH BUENA VISTA, IOWA.
Your trees are preferred to Western stock. Those received here in 1887 are doing finely. R. & E. MENTH.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* LEWISTON, ME.
Your trees are the handsomest I ever saw, and have grand roots. C. T. JILLERSON.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* ELLICOTT CITY, MD.
All are very much pleased with their fruit. Say it is the best they have ever seen come from a nursery. HUGH HARRISON.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
The trees bought of you were delivered in good shape and give entire satisfaction. SHEPHERD THAYER.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* HILLSDALE, MICH.
Your trees were fine, and everyone is well satisfied. B. T. MARSH.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* LONDON, MO.
Your stock is superior to any I ever saw in these parts. J. T. JOHNSON.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* AUSTIN, MINN.
Your trees are first-class and satisfy every one, and are always way ahead of those sold and grown right in this part. N. J. JOHNSON.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* SIDNEY, NEBRASKA.
The trees arrived in first-class shape, and every one says they are the finest they ever saw. FRANK ACKERMAN.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* NORTH WEARE, N. H.
Your stock gives perfect satisfaction. J. H. KANE.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* VOORHEESVILLE, N. Y.
Your trees were fine, thrifty ones and look handsome. J. W. COLLINS.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* BUFFALO, N. Y.
The trees bought of you have bloomed the present season and I am delighted with them. M. P. DREWELow, 275 Oak St.
- Brown Brothers Co. :* ANTIGONISHE, N. S.
The trees arrived in fine condition and gave general satisfaction. W. G. CUNNINGHAM.

- Brown Brothers Co.:*
The trees bought from you last spring, considering the trying season, have done much better than expected. TORONTO, ONT.
GEO. HOPE & SONS.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
I can conscientiously commend your nursery to the public. CARMICHAELS, PA.
G. W. W. BLAIR.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Your trees were the finest seen here in years. ST. THOMAS, QUE.
JOS. FOURNIER.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
The stock you have delivered here for years gives the best of satisfaction. WAKEFIELD, R. I.
M. N. CHAPPELL.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Your trees came in good shape and everyone is delighted. LEWISBURG, TENN.
T. A. CATHEY.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Your trees are fine and have very fibrous roots, a good thing seldom seen. WELLS RIVER, VT.
WILLIAM G. FOSS.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
The trees are all perfectly good. BOSTON, VA.
A. W. PULLMAN.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Your stock was the best seen here in years and everyone will buy from you alone. THORNTON, W. VA.
E. C. DEMOSS.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Your stock was A No. 1, and was packed first-class. WAUKESHA, WIS.
G. F. H. BARBER.
Sec'y Waukesha Co. Agric'l Society.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
GENTS—The grape you sent us is a fine plant. You will please accept our thanks for the same. Your trees were the finest ever delivered here. Every one seemed perfectly satisfied with their trees. CALEDONIA, O.
LEE & HIPSHER.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Enclosed please find \$175 for the trees delivered by me. Everyone told me that they never saw or received so large and well-shaped trees before. Everywhere I received congratulations on quality of stock. For myself would say that I never before saw such a fine lot of trees. Accept my sincere thanks for so carefully filling my orders. You shall have my future sales. ST. CLET, QUE.
J. E. LEFEBVRE.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Received trees in good condition, and they are doing well. SHIP HARBOR, N. S.
L. F. HILL.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Parties well pleased with stock. ST. MARYS, N. B.
WALTER DUNPHY.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Your goods sold in this district have given great satisfaction. SOURIS, MAN.
T. W. H. YOUNG.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Everyone is well pleased with the stock delivered. ASH, ONT.
J. A. SINPSON.
-
- Brown Brothers Co.:*
Your stock arrived in first-class order. CORNWALL, ONT.
THADDEUS FETTERLY.

USEFUL TABLES.

Suitable Distance of Trees, etc., in Planting.

Apples—Standard	30 to 40 feet apart, each way.		
“ Pyramidal.....	15 to 18	“	“
“ Dwarf (bushes).....	10	“	“
Pears—Standard	20 to 25	“	“
“ Pyramidal.....	16 to 18	“	“
“ Dwarf.....	10	“	“
Cherries—Standard.....	18 to 20	“	“
“ Dukes and Morellos.....	16 to 18	“	“
Plums—Standard	16 to 18	“	“
“ Pyramidal.....	10 to 14	“	“
Peaches.....	16 to 18	“	“
Apricots.....	16 to 18	“	“
Nectarines.....	16 to 18	“	“
Quinces.....	10 to 12	“	“
Currants.....	3 to 4	“	“
Gooseberries.....	3 to 4	“	“
Raspberries.....	3 to 4	“	“
Blackberries.....	6 to 7	“	“
Strawberries.....	1½ to 3	“	“
“ For cultivation for market, with horse- hoe or cultivator.....	3 to 4	“	“

Number of Plants on One Acre, at Various Distances.

At 3 feet apart, each way.....	4,840
“ 4 “ “	2,729
“ 5 “ “	1,742
“ 6 “ “	1,200
“ 8 “ “	680
“ 10 “ “	430
“ 12 “ “	325
“ 15 “ “	200
“ 18 “ “	135
“ 20 “ “	110
“ 25 “ “	70
“ 30 “ “	50

X To estimate the number of Plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

33 ft. " "
40 " " "

40
27.

Directions for Transplanting Trees and Shrubs.

The Preparation of the Soil—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, remanuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured would be wasted.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth, to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under ground. They will then stand firmly and will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock.

Staking—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of an equal temperature, renders watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation after Planting—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgement among their branches, nor the borer cut its way into their trunks, that the grasses do not form a close turf about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, with perhaps better soil, and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the tree. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages, or Received during Frosty Weather, or after long Exposure—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases, whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation, and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary Catalogue.

Grape Vines—Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room, and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet, ready for fastening to the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries—Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of especial value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners cut off.

Currants and Gooseberries—Need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses—Should have a deep, rich, well drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may first be allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following Spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the Winter, and planting them in Spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the Fall, Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the Spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the Spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the Fall and trenched in over Winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first Winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While if dug in the Fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the Winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30° with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The apple is the first fruit, both in importance and general culture. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year, as by planting selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained.

Our list embraces a most careful selection of the best sorts for the several seasons, and few, if any sorts are omitted that have proved themselves worthy of general culture. Those starred * are the Russian and hardier varieties.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

✓ **Benoni**—Rich flavor and of a deep red color. Good apple for certain sections, but not successful everywhere.

✓ **Early Harvest**—An American apple. Medium size, roundish; pale yellow, with a mild, fine flavor; and justly very popular on account of its beauty and excellent qualities for the table, as well as for cooking; is very productive; ripens early, and is long in season. For these qualities it is very valuable. No orchard or garden, however small, should be without this variety.

✓ **Early Strawberry**—(Red Strawberry)—Tree a *moderate*, erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Medium size, mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild, fine flavor. Middle to end of August.

✓ **Golden Sweeting**—Large, yellow; a very fair, fine sweet apple. Tree a *free* grower, spreading and irregular; a good bearer.

✓ **Keswick Codlin**—Large size, conical; tender, very juicy and rich, with a sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking, and may be gathered for that purpose long before it is ripe, and continues a long time in season. The tree bears very young, and abundantly, making it a valuable orchard variety.

✓ ***Primate**—Tree very hardy, and a good grower; valuable on account of its productiveness; above medium size, roundish; pale yellow or straw color, with a blush on the sunny side; flesh tender and fine grained, juicy and

sub-acid; ripens early, and continues in season a long time.

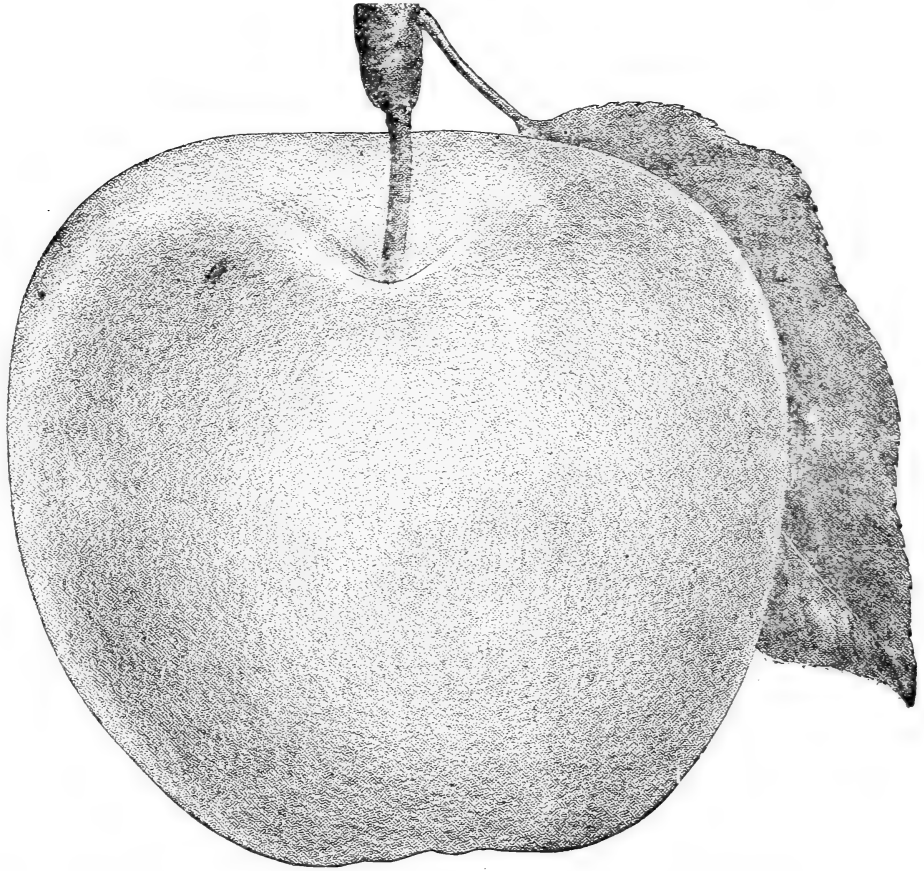
Red Astrachan—Tree hardy, and a regular bearer. Large size, roundish; nearly covered with crimson, and with an exquisite bloom on the surface of the fruit, like that of the plum; an apple of extraordinary beauty, and first rate quality, ripening very early, and suitable for the table and kitchen.

✓ ***Russian Transparent**—An early Russian apple of merit; an abundant bearer; fruit brisk, sugary and refreshing, flesh transparent. Tree a *moderate*, handsome, upright grower. August and September.

Sops of Wine—Medium size; yellow and red; flesh white, mild, sub-acid, and sometimes stained with red; valuable as an early and abundant bearer.

Sweet Bough—Large size; pale, yellowish green; flesh tender and sweet; is desirable as an eating apple, being second only to the well-known Early Harvest, and worthy of a place in the smallest collections; ripens in August.

✓ ***Tetofsky**—Medium size, nearly round; flesh white, very juicy and acid, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. This handsome Russian apple has very justly become popular on account of its many excellent qualities, being fully as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg, and produces regularly abundant crops of beautiful fruit, which command the highest price in market. It is alike valuable to the amateur, and the extensive fruit grower; succeeds over a large extent of country, and is especially desirable in high latitudes, where many other fine varieties fail, by reason of the extreme cold.



Yellow Transparent.

***Yellow Transparent**—A new Russian variety imported in 1870 by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Tree hardy and a strong grower and an unusually early bearer. Fruit pale yellow, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, turning to a pale yellow when fully ripe. Parties who have fruited it extensively, both north and south, say that it ripens earlier than any other variety, being ten days or two weeks ahead of Early Harvest. This makes it exceedingly valuable as an early market variety, and we are convinced that it has come to stay. Our experience with this variety is very satisfactory. We have found it earliest of all apples, of a mild pleasant yet sprightly flavor. It bears abundantly and at an extremely early age. Two year trees in the nursery rows frequently producing fine fruit. It should be in every home garden on the American continent.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

***Alexander**—Large size; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. This is a very handsome Russian apple, and like all others coming from that country, valuable on account of its hardiness, being suited to the extreme north. In season from October to December.

***Arabskoe**—(ARABIAN APPLE)—One of the new Russian varieties; medium size and roundish, skin dark red with a purple bloom; flesh white, juicy; a handsome apple. Hardy.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, roundish, or inclining to an oval shape; flesh whitish, striped and splashed with red; tender and juicy, and of a very pleasant and agreeable flavor; bears young and abundantly, and is annually loaded with crops of fine fruit.

Chenango Strawberry—See Sherwood's Favorite.

Colvert—(POUND PIPPIN)—A very large and handsome apple; tree a straight and vigorous grower and good bearer; fruit greenish yellow striped and splashed red in the sun. Flesh white, tender, brisk and good. A fine market apple, ripening in October.

***Duchess of Oldenburg**—Large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy and sprightly sub-acid, ripening early in the Fall; tree a vigorous grower, having fine, large foliage, bearing abundantly, and when very young; succeeds in nearly all sections of the country, and is as valuable in the extreme north as it is in the south. It is of Russian origin, and is fully as hardy as any known variety. We can confidently recommend this to our patrons all over the country, as it is just as valuable in the orchard for market, as in the garden for the table.

Fall Jenetting—Large size, pale greenish yellow, with a blush on the side exposed to the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; mildly sub-acid; a good grower and regular bearer.

Fall Pippin—Large size, roundish oblong; flesh yellow, tender, rich and delicious; tree a good grower, and a regular abundant bearer. This is a fine fruit and is justly considered the first of Autumn apples in all the Middle States, and succeeds equally as well north as south. Should be in every orchard and garden.

Gravenstein—Very large, round; greenish yellow; flesh tender, juicy and crisp, with a slightly aromatic flavor, and of the first quality; tree very vigorous and productive, bearing regular crops of finely-shaped, handsome fruit; ripens through September and October.

***Hurlbut**—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young and continues with regularity and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme north. In season during mid-winter.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size, red and green; flesh tender, juicy and sweet;

tree a strong, fine grower; a good and regular bearer, and alike valuable for the table and cooking. Its value is often much impaired by imperfections in the form of the fruit. Ripens in September and October.

Lady Henniker—An English variety, described as follows: Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, with a faint blush of red on the side next the sun; tender, well flavored, and has a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking and dessert. Tree a free grower and great bearer. October to February.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size; flat, pale yellow, highly colored on the side exposed to the sun; flesh tender, sprightly, and sub-acid. This variety makes a fine rapid growing tree, bearing large crops of handsome fruit, and is very profitable as a market sort, commanding the highest price in its season.

Munson's Sweet—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. October and November.

Peach—(IRISH PEACH)—Large size, round or a little flattened; skin yellowish green, with small dots in the shade, and streaked with a beautiful brownish red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. This is a native of Ireland which has been widely disseminated in Northern Canada, and may properly be classified among the most hardy varieties. The great beauty and good quality of the fruit and the hardiness of the tree render it desirable in high latitudes. Ripens through Autumn.

Peck's Spice—This variety originated in Brighton, N. Y., from seed sown in 1814, near where the original tree now stands. Fruit of large size, fair, clear skin, nearly white, becoming a rich golden yellow when perfectly ripe, with minute russet dots. Coming between the early and late Fall varieties, it fills a season when we have no very excellent sort. Flavor rather acid, very rich and spicy; excellent for the table and the best for cooking we have ever seen; its handsome clear skin makes it a most beautiful and attractive market apple, though it requires extra care in picking and handling.

✓ **Porter**—Medium to large size; oblong, yellow; flesh fine grained and very juicy; sub-acid, with an agreeable aromatic flavor. This is a favorite market sort in most of the New England States, and is deservedly very popular over a large extent of territory. A poor grower in the nursery, and consequently little cultivated.

✓ **Pumpkin Sweet**—PUMPKIN RUSSET—A very large, roundish, yellowish, russet apple; very sweet and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.

✓ **Red Beitigheimer**—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish, inclined to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity; calyx closed in a large deep basin; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a *free* grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Early in Fall.

* **Rolfe**—This apple originated in Guilford Center, Maine, and is now grown there quite extensively, and is regarded as perfectly hardy; a good bearer and of fine quality. They class it as one of the best selling and most attractive market apples they have. Tree a strong grower and an annual bearer; fruit of large size and handsome; color red on yellow ground; flesh light, sub-acid and core very small; excellent for cooking or for the table. Ripens in September and October.

✓ **Sherwood's Favorite, or Chenango Strawberry**—Medium size, oblong and indistinctly ribbed, of a light color splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Very much esteemed for the table, and popular wherever grown.

* **St. Lawrence**—Large size, round or oblate, yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, crisp, juicy and tender, of good quality. It is especially valuable for its successful growth in Canada and the Northern States.

Stump—This new Fall apple is attracting deserved attention. It is of good size, pale yellow, striped and splashed with red; exceedingly fair and beau-

tiful, and of excellent quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. The fruit, from its uniform size and perfection, handsome appearance, and mild, sprightly, sub-acid flavor, is most attractive and valuable for home use, and commands ready sale in market at the very highest prices.

WINTER VARIETIES.

✓ * **America**—A handsome new variety. Good size, excellent quality; color a very beautiful deep red; fruit uniform and perfect; an annual bearer; perfectly hardy at Rochester. We have fruited this splendid sort and believe it to be very valuable; it keeps in excellent condition until January or February.

✓ **Bailey's Sweet**—Large, deep red; tender, rich, sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

✓ **Baldwin**—Large size, bright red; flesh yellowish white, with a crisp and agreeable flavor. Tree very vigorous and productive, very popular in most of the Northern States, and more extensively grown than any other variety.

✓ * **Baxter**—Originated in Canada, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Above medium size, dark red, spotted; mild sub-acid, quality good. November to March.

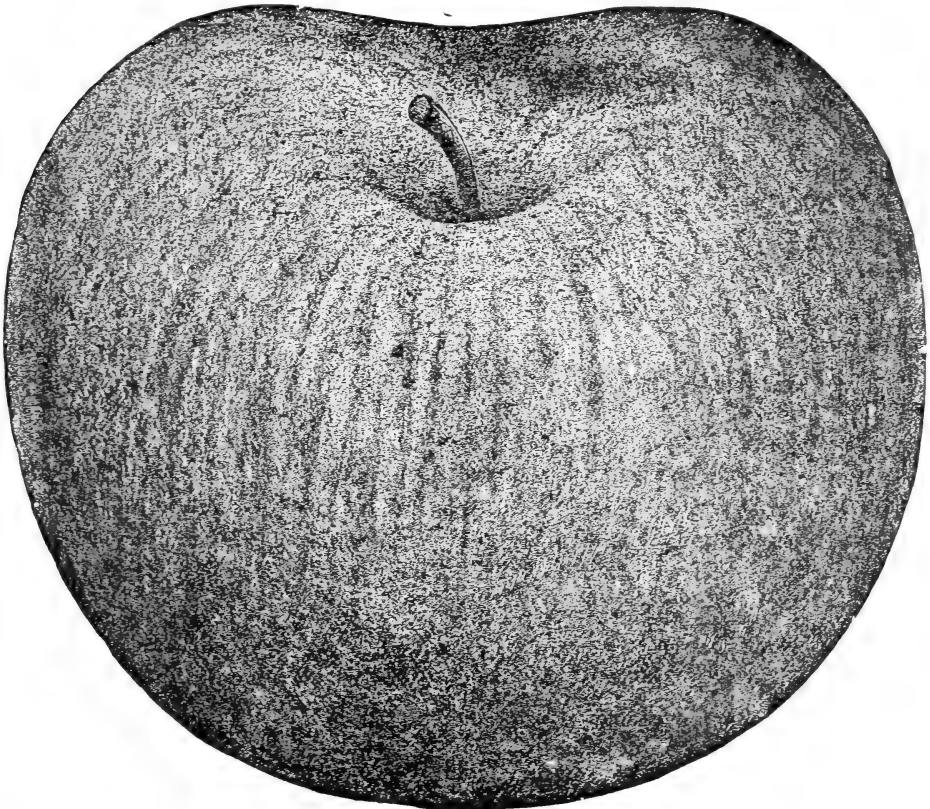
✓ * **Belle de Boskoop**—Mr. Downing says: "A new variety, said to be of Russian origin. Tree vigorous, spreading, comes into bearing moderately early, and produces abundantly alternate years. Fruit medium to large, oblate to roundish oblate; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface, some specimens more or less mixed with russet; flesh a little coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, rich and of very good quality; core small and close. Season February to April."

✓ **Bellflower**—(YELLOW)—Large size; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor, and when not fully ripe quite acid. This is an excellent Winter apple and is highly esteemed as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and a vigorous grower, succeeding well on light, sandy soils.

Ben Davis (NEW YORK PIPPIN, ETC., ETC.)—Large size, roundish, sometimes conical, yellow, and often over-spread or splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. This a very popular apple in parts of the West and Southwest, and is much planted for market, as it commands a high price, and is profitable from its early bearing qualities.

very smooth; light yellow with scarlet cheek; moderately juicy, brisk sub-acid. November to February.

Fallawater (FORNWALDER, TULPOCHOCKEN)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. November to March



Gideon Apple.

Bethel—Large; deep red; flesh crisp and tender. A native of Vermont, where it is highly prized for its quality and the extreme hardiness of the tree. December to February.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Cranberry Pippin—A popular and beautiful market apple; roundish and

Fameuse (SNOW)—Medium size, deep crimson, roundish, somewhat flattened; flesh very white, tender, crisp and juicy, with a slight perfume. Tree hardy, and a regular grower of handsome fruit.

Franklin Sweet—A new sweet apple which originated in Franklin County, Maine, and is considered very desirable. It is considered perfectly hardy and good quality. Fair size, flesh white and very juicy; color similar to Bellflower; keeps through January without any trouble and has been kept until March. We think it a very valuable winter sweet apple.

***Gano**—Deep red, attractive; of large size and good form. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous; an early and prolific bearer.

***Gideon**—This fine variety originated in Minnesota, the same region that has lately given us several of the most beautiful and valuable of our extra hardy apples. It was raised from seed of a seedling Crab by that veteran fruit grower, Peter M. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minnesota, and to use his language "is hardy as a native oak." The fruit is of a rich golden yellow, with a very clear skin, and a handsome rosy blush; resembles Yellow Bellflower, though will average a little smaller; juicy and fine, with an excellent sub-acid flavor. Ranks well as an eating apple, and its handsome, showy appearance makes it a most tempting fruit. While its crab origin seems to be thoroughly developed in the hardy, rugged character of the tree, there is no trace of this in the fruit, which is in every respect a *fine eating apple*. Mr. Gideon, with his long experience in the horticulture of the North-west, and with large numbers of seedlings constantly fruiting on his grounds, regards this as the *coming iron-clad apple*. October to December.

Golden Russet, American—Medium size, of a beautiful, clear golden russet; very tender, juicy and rich; a thrifty, upright grower and excellent bearer. A most hardy and valuable variety. November to April.

Grimes' Golden—Medium size, round or slightly conical, rich, golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots, sometimes slightly russeted; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, rich and juicy, with a sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. It succeeds over a large extent of country, and endures severe cold without injury.

***Haas**—(LUDWIG)—Large size, somewhat roundish, conical, light color, splashed and mottled with light red, with many dots and dark centers; flesh white but often a little stained next the skin. An apple of the best quality, and considerably grown over a large section of the country; very hardy, good grower and productive; in season from November to March.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large size, striped yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender, with an agreeable flavor of acidity and sweetness, of the finest quality and very valuable. It is a native of Massachusetts and bears regularly crops of fine fruit, which command the highest price in the market.

Ivanhoe—A new iron-clad apple originated in New Jersey; medium to large size; color a deep golden yellow, when mellow flesh tender; flavor excellent; tree vigorous and hardy; it bears very early and abundantly; an excellent apple for eating; a very long keeper. January to April.

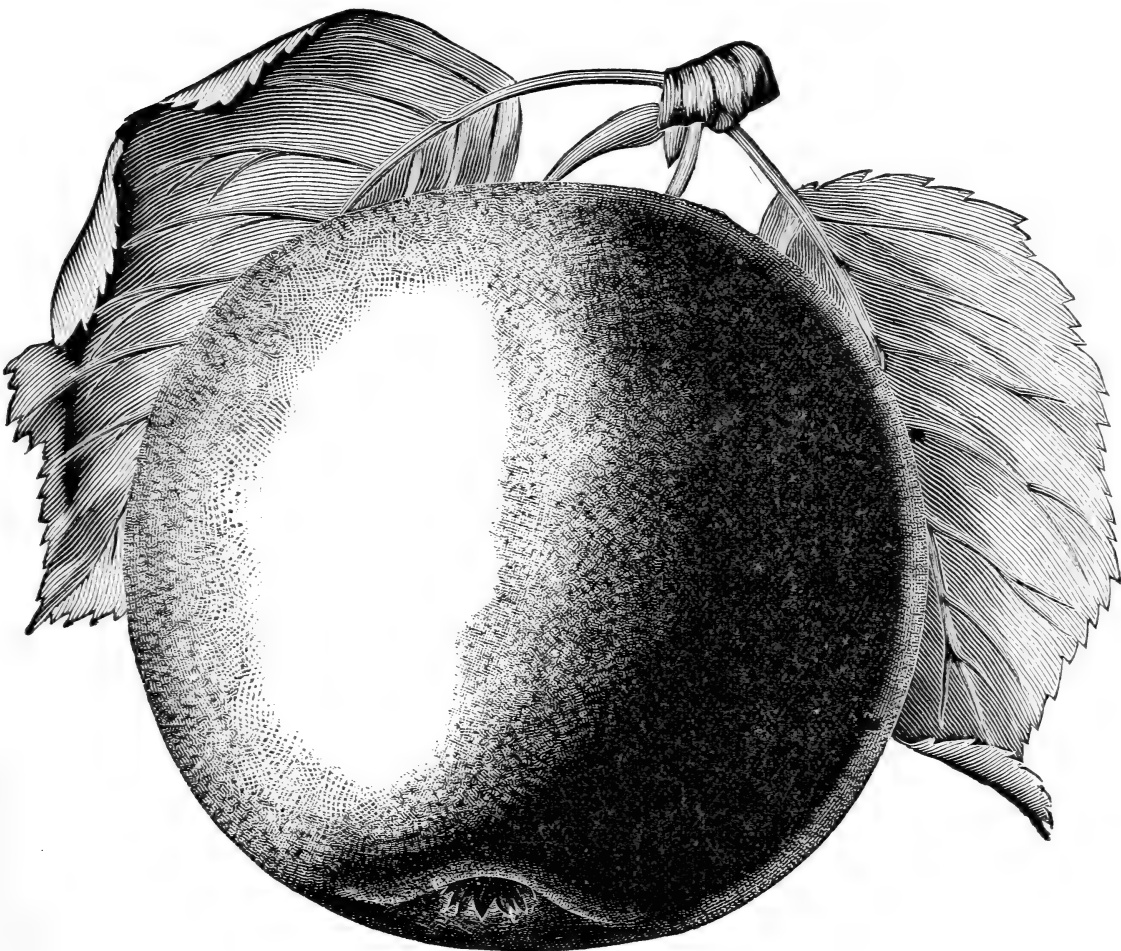
***Jacob's Winter Sweet**—This is a large, handsome, showy apple, almost round; skin greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side. Originated near Boston and is regarded as very valuable; of excellent quality; a good keeper; a strong grower and large bearer. We think it one of the best sweet apples lately introduced. Season, December and January.

Jonathan—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender, and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading, with light-colored shoots. November to April.

King (KING OF TOMPKINS CO.)—Large size, red, making a handsome appearance; flesh inclined to yellow and rather coarse, juicy, tender, with an agreeable rich and vinous flavor, which with its handsome appearance makes it a valuable market sort. It bears an abundant crop annually, and commands first-class price in market.

Lady—Fruit quite small, but regularly formed and sometimes flat; color light yellow, with a brilliant deep red cheek, forming a great contrast; flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. It bears fruit in clusters, which are not injured by light frosts, and may be left on the tree until the approach of cold weather; in season about the holidays, when it commands the highest prices in the market, and is much sought after as a table fruit. A very profitable market sort, producing regular crops of handsome fruit.

Lankford—Originated in Maryland. Fruit medium to large size and



Longfield Apple.

roundish; color yellow striped and nearly covered with red; flesh firm, juicy and mild sub-acid. One of the best late-keepers. January to March.

***Longfield**—One of the Russian varieties, imported by the Government (through the Department of Agriculture) in the winter of '69 and '70, and the only one of the entire importation, so far as known, that is a winter apple. Tree a free, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, conical; color a yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. We never saw finer fruit than that produced by this variety. December to March.

Magog Red Streak—A variety of extreme hardness, which originated in Vermont. Tree very thrifty and vigorous and of great productiveness. Is a very long keeper. Fruit medium, roundish; skin light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. December to March.

***Mann**—Medium to large, deep yellow when ripe, with brownish red where exposed; tender and juicy, with mild, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree hardy. A good grower and early and regular bearer; keeps well. Originated in Northern New York, and popular in the colder localities. January to April.

***McIntosh Red**—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canadian sort. Medium size, nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing, with a peculiar quince-like flavor. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

✓ **Newtown Pippin (ALBEMARL PIPPIN)**.—One of the very best apples as to quality. Tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

New York Pippin—See Ben Davis.

Northern Spy.—Large size, roundish, somewhat conical in shape, striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with a thin bloom; flesh juicy, rich and highly aromatic; ripening in January.

Peck's Pleasant—Large size, pale yellow, roundish, slightly flattened; flesh inclined to yellow; fine grained, juicy, and of a sprightly sub-acid flavor. The tree is a fine erect grower, and bears abundantly.

Perry Russet—Medium size, roundish, conical, pale yellow, netted with russet on the sunny side, and sometimes brownish; flesh inclining to yellow, rather firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid, of good quality for table or kitchen. Tree very hardy; commences to bear while young and produces a fine fruit.

✓ **Pewaukee**.—Medium size, round, bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a strong grower, and very hardy; adapted to the extreme north and equally as valuable for southern culture. It is a seedling from the Duchess of Oldenburg.

Plumb's Cider.—Large size, oval, red striped; flesh white, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. One of the hardiest and most vigorous growers, having fruited well in Northern Minnesota for a number of years; in season from October to January.

Pomme Grise—Small in size, of a grayish russet color; flesh tender, rich and

highly flavored. Tree a good grower, productive and hardy in the extreme north, bearing crops of fine fruit, which are often shipped to Europe, and there command the highest prices.

Princess Louise—A medium sized apple of good quality, originating in Canada. Valuable as a dessert fruit.

Quebec Winter Sweet—Originated in the Province of Quebec, Canada; about the size of the Talman Sweet; color yellow, with red cheeks; splendid quality and very hardy: it keeps until March. New and very valuable.

Rambo—Medium size, round and flat, yellowish white in the shade, streaked and splashed with pale yellow and red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender, rich, mild sub-acid, of very good quality, but only best in sections of Southern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Rawle's Genet (RAWLE'S JENET, NEVER FAIL, ETC).—Medium to large size; yellow striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a *free* grower; prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples in the South and Southwest.

Rebel—A popular variety through Virginia and the South; fair size; quality excellent; color a beautiful deep red; a very handsome apple. The originator says it keeps perfectly with him until February or March. Fruit very uniform and perfect; an annual bearer.

✓ **Red Canada (OLD NONSUCH OF MASSACHUSETTS)**.—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a *moderate*, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large size, roundish, often a little flattened; dark green, becoming greenish yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp and very juicy, of a slight aromatic flavor, and good quality and fair keeper.

✓ **Ribston Pippin**.—Medium size, round, greenish yellow, mixed with a little russet near the stalk, and clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm, with a sharp rich aromatic flavor. In season during November and December.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston.—Medium to large size, roundish, sometimes a

little flat, dull green, covered with brownish yellow; flesh greenish white, moderately juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor.

***Salome**—Tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; an early and annual bearer. Fruit medium, roundish conical; skin yellow, striped and splashed with red, and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy and mild sub-acid, slightly aromatic, very good. Originated in Illinois, where it keeps easily until June.

Sharp's Russet—Originated in Markham, Ontario, and regarded as a valuable Canadian sort; of good size and hardy. It keeps well in a cool cellar until May retaining its crispness and aromatic flavor until the last. Has taken several first prizes at Canadian exhibitions. January to May.

***Scott's Winter**—A valuable variety which originated in Vermont, and is like the Magog Red Streak, hardy in the severest climate. Tree a thrifty grower, and an early and profuse bearer. Fruit medium, roundish; surface deep red and light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish white, slightly reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality. Pronounced by Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., his *most profitable market apple*. Keeps till June.

Seek-no-Further (WESTFIELD)—Medium to large size, striped with dull red and russet; flesh white, fine grained, tender, with a rich pearmain flavor, quality very good. It succeeds well in the Eastern States, where it is in season from October to February.

Smith's Cider—A widely grown and popular market apple. Vigorous grower and productive. Fruit medium to large; yellow, shaded and striped with red; tender, rich and juicy; pleasant, mild sub-acid. December to March.

Spitzenburg, Esopus—Medium size, deep red, covered with gray dots, flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp and juicy, with a delicious flavor. The tree is a poor grower in the nursery and consequently less grown than others, but the quality of the fruit makes it a general favorite.

Stark—Esteemed as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow,

much shaded with light and dark red, sprinkled with brownish dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Sutton Beauty—Originated at Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh, tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive. A valuable new apple. December and January.

Talman's Sweeting—Medium size, pale whitish yellow, with a soft blush on one side, and generally a line running from stem to calyx; flesh quite white, rather firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. A very popular and profitable market sort, from the hardihood of the tree and its great productiveness; in season from November to March.

Tulpehocken—See Fallawater.

Twenty Ounce—Very large and showy, slightly uneven, greenish yellow splashed and marbled with stripes of purplish red; flesh coarse grained, sprightly, brisk, sub-acid.

Wagener—Medium sized, roundish, oblate; yellow, mostly shaded with crimson, striped and sprinkled with light dots; flesh inclining to yellow, very tender, juicy, with rich vinous flavor. When properly grown it is of good quality.

***Walbridge**—Medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good; in season from March until June; tree a vigorous grower, and productive; hardy and desirable for planting in northern sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but the most hardy varieties have failed. Ripens through late winter.

***Wealthy**—Medium size, whitish yellow, shaded red, rich, deep crimson. Flesh white, stained with red; tender, juicy and sub-acid. A beautiful and excellent fruit from Minnesota. Extremely hardy; a good grower and abundant bearer. We have carefully examined specimens of this apple for many years, and have found them every year of uniformly high character. The fruit certainly equals in size and handsome appearance any apple we ever saw. All who have tested it speak in highest terms of it. November to January.

Wine Sap—Large size, roundish oblong; of a deep red color, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich high flavor; quality very good, and highly esteemed in the South and Southwest, where it is extensively grown for cider as well as for market purposes.

***Wolfe River**—One of our hardy varieties, that may be classed without doubt, as an *iron-clad*. It originated near

Wolfe River, Wisconsin, and is a strong grower and great bearer, and perfectly hardy. Fruit large size, greenish yellow shaded with crimson; flesh white, tender and juicy, with a peculiar pleasant and acid flavor. In season January to February.

York Imperial (JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER)—Medium size, white, shaded with crimson in the sun; juicy, crisp, mild sub-acid. November to February.

SELECT LIST NO. 1.--IRON CLAD APPLES.

OF GREAT VALUE EVERYWHERE, ESPECIALLY IN CANADA AND THE NORTHERN STATES.

The opinion has long prevailed in some sections that the attempt to produce valuable apples in the extreme portions of the Northern States and exposed parts of the Dominion of Canada, must result in failure. While this is correct as to certain varieties, its general application is entirely erroneous.

The majority of the finer sorts are not sufficiently hardy to be grown so far north, and are soon destroyed by the severe Winters, and others, though they are entirely hardy, are found to be so inferior in the quality of their fruit as to afford small encouragement to their culture.

Yet it has been repeatedly tested by ourselves and others, and is established beyond question, that a very considerable number of fine varieties may be grown with abundant success above the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, or where the weather is as cold and the tree is as severely tested in winter, as at Montreal, Quebec; Houlton, Maine; Woodstock, N. B., and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

One of the most satisfactory demonstrations of successful fruit culture in high latitudes, by a careful selection of hardy varieties was shown in the autumn of 1870, in several orchards in the vicinity of Woodstock, N. B., where the winters are of great severity. These orchards were in fine condition and bearing abundantly. In one of them, consisting of about two hundred trees, principally of the Duchess and Alexander varieties, the property of Judge Fisher, the branches required special care and the support of props, so weighted were they with fine specimens of fruit, well formed and ripened for market or table.

We present a list specially selected for the extreme hardiness of the trees and the excellence of the fruit, on which our friends and patrons who desire to grow apples successfully in the sections named, may confidently rely to produce fruit of fine quality, with regularity and abundance. They have been termed "Iron-clads" by some orchardists, and are well deserving a term that expresses so fully their power to endure a severe climate.

	SEASON.
ALEXANDER.....	October to December.
AMERICA.....	January to March.
BAXTER.....	November to March.
BETHEL.....	December to February.
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.....	September.
FRANKLIN SWEET.....	January to March.
GIDEON.....	October to December.
HURLBURT.....	October to December.
LONGFIELD.....	December to March.
MAGOG RED STREAK.....	December to March.
MCINTOSH RED.....	November to February.
PEWAUKEE.....	January to May.
ROLFE.....	September to October.
SALOME.....	March to June.
SCOTT'S WINTER.....	Keeps until June.
WALBRIDGE.....	January to May.
WEALTHY.....	December to February.
WOLFE RIVER.....	January and February.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT.....	August and September.

SELECT LIST NO. 2.--HARDY APPLES.

The following list of varieties we rate as hardy in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter-kills outright, or leads a very precarious existence.

	SEASON.
BELLE DE BOSKOOP.....	February to April.
BOTTLE GREENING.....	December to March.
GRIMES' GOLDEN.....	Late Winter.
HAAS.....	November to March.
LANKFORD SEEDLING.....	January to March.
MANN.....	January to April.
PECK'S SPICE.....	September to October.
PRIMATE.....	July to September.
ST. LAWRENCE.....	September to October.
SHARP'S RUSSET.....	January to March.
TETOFSKY.....	First of August.

CRAB APPLES.

The Crab Apple, with its dwarf habit, is one of the most striking and beautiful of our fruit producing trees. It makes a pyramidal growth, and with its rich green foliage, which appears earlier in the spring than that of other trees, followed by its masses of delicately perfumed blossoms, which are in turn succeeded by annual crops of fruit, it makes an attractive and valuable ornament for the garden and lawn. In fact, until recently, it was chiefly regarded as an ornamental tree.

Within the past few years, however, much attention has been given to improving it, with a view to extending its cultivation among fruit growers, more especially in the cold sections, or in the extreme north. The varieties described below being entirely hardy, have become of great value in such localities, and while they will endure the greatest degree of cold, they thrive equally well in the Middle and Southern States. All are valuable for cider, preserves and cooking, and some of the improved varieties are pleasant and rich for the dessert. The entire hardihood of the trees, and their productiveness, make them of great value in sections where many varieties of apples fail.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The market value of the Crab is very little understood. Mr. Elias Sharpe, of Lockport, N. Y., who has had a large experience in fruit raising, says that the *most profitable* apples that can be grown, are the improved varieties of Crabs. He sent some of this fruit to Boston, where one kind brought \$16 a barrel, and the other \$10. Mr. L. Sharpe of the same place, has grown them with such profit that he has planted an orchard of 1,500 trees. Mr. L. D. Herrick, of Randolph, Vt., says, that he sold twenty-nine barrels of crabs for \$171, and adds that if he had then had his present experience in shipping fruit, he would have received from one-third to one-half more than he did.

Bailey's Crimson—Tree a fine grower and very hardy; an early bearer. A very handsome fruit from Northern New York, which gives promise of taking a high position. It is of large size, sometimes two inches in diameter; color rich deep crimson, densely covered with bloom; flesh fine, mild, juicy, sub-acid; good for preserving and a fair table fruit. It is a seedling of the large Siberian crossed with Fameuse, and shows a resemblance to the latter in many respects. October.

Brown—This originated on the farm of R. C. Brown, White Oak Grove, McLean County, Ill. It was taken by his son to Nebraska, where in 1887 it withstood 32° below zero, notwithstanding the fact that the trees were very green on account of having made a late fall growth. It is supposed to be a cross between Jennett and the

wild crab. The fruit is rich golden yellow, and of very large size. It is unsurpassed for cooking, preserving and jellies. Tree vigorous, hardy, and prolific. Bears early and fruit keeps until June.

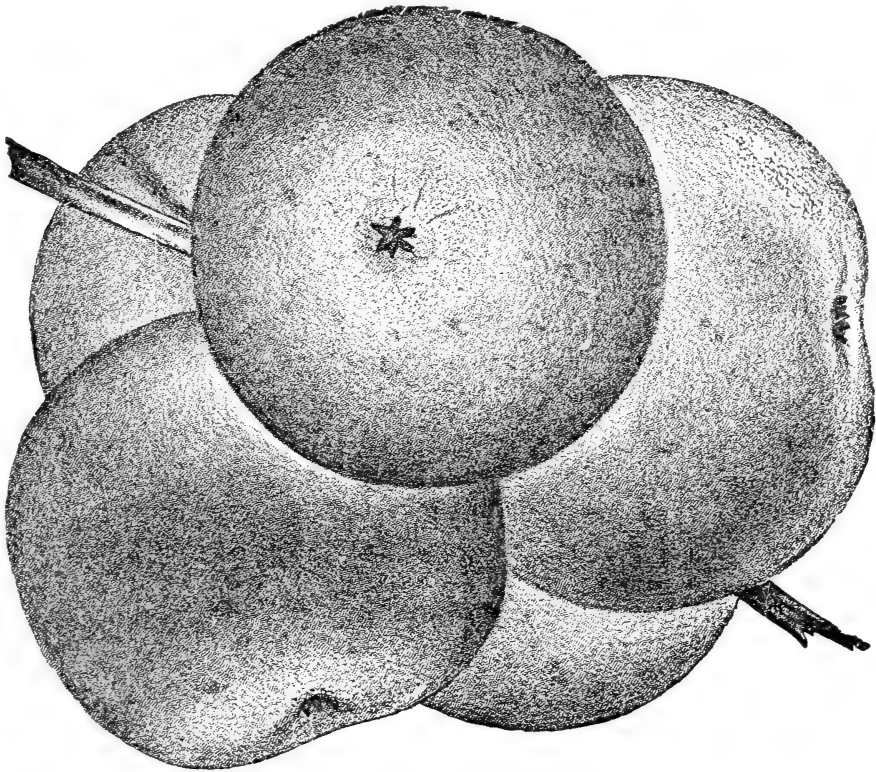
Excelsior—This valuable seedling was raised in Minnesota from seed of the Wealthy, by Mr. Gideon. It is one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our newer fruits, and it partakes of many of the best characteristics of the parent variety. Ripens in early Fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenburg; about the size of Fameuse, and very handsomely colored. It is a shade or two lighter than the Wealthy, while it closely resembles it in quality, and in form and growth of tree. Being an *early* crab apple, it fills a most important place, and will prove a most valuable addition to our hardy sorts.

✓ **Hyslop**—Fruit large, produced in clusters, roundish, ovate; dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh inclining to yellow, sub-acid, good for cider and for culinary purposes; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness; tree highly ornamental, not only on account of its free blooming but because of its beautiful bright red fruit.

✓ **General Grant**—Tree a good grower, hardy and productive. Large size, round; yellow, covered with stripes of red, and when exposed to the sun turning quite dark; flesh white, fine grained, mild, sub-acid. In season during late Autumn.

✓ **Large Yellow Siberian**—Tree of same habit as foregoing; fruit similar in size and appearance to the foregoing, but of a golden-yellow color, with a tint of red in the sun.

✓ **Martha**—This might be appropriately termed the "IRONCLAD CRAB." It was raised from the seed of the noted Duchess of Oldenburg apple, which succeeds over a large range of country. It has been tested in the most trying latitudes and proven a decided success, withstanding severe winters. The originator, Mr. Gideon, of Minnesota, says: "A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we



Martha Crab Apple.

✓ **Lady Elgin**—Tree hardy, vigorous, and very productive. A beautiful Siberian variety from Illinois. Of large size, whitish yellow, nearly covered with a bright, rich red; flesh white, tender, juicy, with mild, sub-acid flavor. A pleasant dessert fruit, and said to be of rare quality for canning. September to December.

✓ **Large Red Siberian**—Tree a fair grower and bears well. Fruit of medium size; yellow, with a lively red cheek.

ever grew; a bright glossy yellow shaded with light, bright red; a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other crabs we ever grew for all culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Season October and November." We are satisfied from our own test of this variety that it will please all who may plant it. We consider it the best crab now before the public, being with us a great bearer, very handsome, large size and most excellent

quality. We regard it as very valuable and advise its extensive cultivation.

✓ **Transcendent**—Well known and the old standard variety. Worthy of a place in every yard, and orchard. Tree perfectly hardy; a young and abundant bearer. Medium to large size, roundish oblong; golden yellow, with a rich crimson red cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; at ripening, the red nearly covers the whole surface; flesh yellow, crisp,

and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable; in season early in Autumn.

✓ **Van Wyck Sweet**—A most valuable addition to our table fruits. A beautiful, good sized fruit of pleasant flavor, exceedingly hardy. September.

✓ **Whitney's Seedling No. 20**—A great bearer and very hardy, as well as a vigorous, handsome grower. Of large size; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August.

STANDARD PEARS.

The pear is undeniably the favorite fruit of modern times and modern cultivators. The range of varieties is such, that they may be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy, tender, refined flavor and delicate aroma of the Pear, give it a high rank. It will adapt itself to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree, though it thrives best on moderately deep, strong loam, and should have a *dry*, well-drained sub-soil. Every Autumn the soil should have a moderate top dressing of manure to keep the trees in good condition; this promotes steady and regular growth and it is better than occasional heavy manuring.

Most varieties are much finer in flavor if picked from the tree before maturity and ripened in the house. Many sorts which are very dry and only second or third rate if ripened on the tree, become in this way very juicy and acquire the highest and richest flavor. Summer Pears should be picked at least a week or ten days before they are ripe. Autumn sorts two weeks before that time. Winter varieties may hang until there is danger from frost. As a general rule gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will separate readily from the limb. Place in a dark, dry room until fully matured. When the trees bear abundantly it is best to thin the fruit well when it is about one-third grown. By this means the remaining specimens will be greatly improved and the tree saved from injury.

Our list of Pears has been selected with care and reduced to a small number, all of which are of special excellence.

If Standard Pears are planted at the rate of seventy-five trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between them, which growing more quickly than the pear trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the pears, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor. The peaches are also protected by the pear trees.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The enormous profits of Pear culture is shown by the following examples and we might give many more to the same purpose :

Franklin Davis & Co., of Virginia, say : “ We planted one hundred standard trees, one year from bud (mere switches), and the following year set fifty more of the same age. Four years later, we picked from these trees sixteen crates of pears of one bushel each that sold for \$73. The product of the orchard has increased annually, and ten years after planting, the receipts, after paying freight and commission, amounted to about \$500, the next, over \$600, and a year later, upwards of \$1,000 was realized. The trees were set 20 feet apart, occupying not quite one and one-half acres of land.”

Mr. T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., sold at one time his entire crop of one variety at \$14.50 per barrel, or *twelve cents each*. He has a large plantation of Dwarfs that have yielded from one-half bushel to one bushel per tree, and have sold at from \$14 to \$35 per barrel, which is at the rate of more than \$2,000 per acre.

E. Moody & Sons, of Lockport, N. Y., sold sixty-three barrels of Pears for \$1,200 or nearly \$20 per barrel by the lot.

One Bartlett Pear tree, belonging to P. Bronson, of Geneva, N. Y., yielded from thirty to fifty dollars' worth of fruit a year for many years.

SELECT LIST.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett—One of the best of our summer varieties, and succeeding over a large extent of country. Large size, irregular in form, clear yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy, buttery and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bears abundantly and when quite young. In season during August and September. Well known and deservedly popular.

Beurre Giffard—Medium size, greenish yellow, red in the sun. Tree a slender grower, but healthy, hardy and productive. In season during August.

Bloodgood—Tree a fair grower and moderately productive. Medium size, yellow, touched with russet; melting and delicious. In season during August.

Brandywine—Tree a vigorous upright grower and uniformly productive. Medium size, dull greenish yellow, with a little russet; high flavored and good quality; melting, sugary and vinous. In season during August and September.

Clapp's Favorite—Large size, pale lemon yellow, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; earlier than Bartlett, and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth; having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree of a uniform size. It is a very hardy variety and suitable for northern localities. It might be termed an “Ironclad.” A good grower and productive. In season during August.

Dearborn's Seedling—Tree an upright, rapid grower; bears while young and very abundantly. Below medium size, pale yellow, melting and delicious.

Doyenne d'Ete—Tree a strong grower and very productive. Small size, yellow, with a blush on sunny side, melting and sweet, with pleasant flavor. In season during August.

Great Britain—This originated in Nova Scotia and is believed to be of considerable value on account of its hardiness. Tree is a rapid grower and great bearer. Fruit of large size and excellent quality. Highly esteemed as a market variety. Ripens about ten days later than the Bartlett.

- Lawson or Comet**—Brilliant crimson on a clear yellow ground, flesh rich, juicy and pleasant, but like many of our popular market fruits, not of high quality. Ripens latter part of July. A prolific annual cropper and bears young.
- Madeline**—One of the best early pears, ripening from the middle to the last of July. Tree a fine grower and very productive. Medium size, pyriform, with a long and slender stalk; flesh white, juicy and melting, with a sweet and delicious flavor.
- Margaret**—Medium, greenish yellow, with red cheek; melting, juicy and of best quality. Ripens in August.
- Osband's Summer**—Tree moderately vigorous, an erect grower and very productive; medium size, inclining to round; juicy and melting, with a rich sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed. In season during August.
- Souvenir du Congress**—The tree is an upright, pyramidal grower, vigorous and productive. The fruit is of large size and handsome. Not adapted to all sections, but is valuable where it does well. August and September.
- Tyson**—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavored; a vigorous and rapid grower; one of the finest summer varieties. In season during August.
- Wilder**—Of small size, and of good quality. Pale yellow with red shading. Ripens early in August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Belle Lucrative**—An upright grower and productive; bears while young; first quality in all respects; large size, yellowish green, melting and delicious. In season during September and October.
- Bessimianka**—The famous seedless pear of Russia. Fruit medium to large, obtuse pyriform; green with some russet, and often blush on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, almost melting, better than good. The tree is an upright grower, with dark green leaves that never rust or mildew. The tree is very hardy. October.
- Beurre Bosc**—A large, beautiful, russetty pear; highly flavored and delicious. A moderate grower and rather

irregular. We top graft in order to obtain good standard trees. September and October.

Beurre Clairgeau—A profitable market variety on account of its size, early bearing, productiveness and beauty. The tree is a strong, shapely grower—makes a beautiful pyramid. Flesh of good quality and great beauty. Season, November to January.

Beurre d' Anjou—An excellent market sort; large size, pyriform, light green, with russet and red cheek; rich, melting, and of excellent flavor; fine grower and good keeper; of excellent quality. It bears well. We regard it as one of the very finest pears in our list. In season in late Fall and early Winter.

Duchess d' Angouleme—A vigorous and strong grower, and good bearer while quite young. Very large size with rough and uneven surface, of a greenish yellow, with patches of russet and a dull red cheek. It attains its greatest perfection on the Quince root. In season during October and November.

Eastern Belle—Fruit medium, yellow, shaded with light red and some russet; of fair quality and rather coarse. September.

Flemish Beauty—This variety ranks for hardiness among Pears as the Duchess of Oldenburg among apples, with the most hardy. Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet, rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; an old and highly esteemed variety; a strong grower and great bearer, hardy and desirable. In season during September and October.

Frederick Clapp, or Clapp's No. 22.—Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin smooth, bright yellow; flesh, whitish yellow, fine, very juicy, melting, rich, highly vinous and slightly aromatic. Ripens from middle to last of October.

Goodale—Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth, and uniformly productive. Fruit large; flesh white and of excellent flavor and quality. October.

Hoosic—An erect, fine grower, very hardy, and a great bearer. Fruit large size, skin greenish yellow, dotted and marbled with russet; flesh

fine grained; melting and juicy, with a rich almond flavor. In quality it ranks among the best. Season, October.

Howell—One of the best of the American varieties and extensively planted all over the country. Large size, light waxen yellow; sweet and melting; of excellent quality; a strong and hardy grower and good bearer. In season during September and October.

Idaho—Without doubt the most valuable introduction in new fruits that we have had in years. It has been well tested in nearly all sections of our country with gratifying success, and will take the front rank as the best fall pear known. It is very large and handsome; irregular, globular, somewhat depressed; the cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. Season September and October. The tree fruited the fourth year from the seed, and has borne annually ever since. As its birthplace lies in or near the latitude of Quebec, it has survived winters when the thermometer ranged from 15° to 30° below zero. The trees are upright and vigorous in habit, having dark foliage. The fruit is evenly distributed over the tree, sometimes in clusters. The combined weight of a cluster of four was 81½ oz., the largest weighing 23 oz. (See cut on page 30.)

(From the Rural New Yorker.)

“**The Idaho Pear Again**—We are glad of an opportunity to present a portrait which shows its characteristic shape far better than that which appeared in these columns Nov. 27th of last year, then for the first time brought to the notice of the public. It is altogether a remarkable pear, and we now emphatically repeat what was then said, that it must have a future wherever it will thrive as it does in its place of nativity. There is no other pear known to us that is more distinct in its shape, no other that is seedless. The flesh is nearly white and exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich, subdued acid flavor. It is not so sweet as the Bartlett, but higher flavored, and more vinous. Even when dead ripe it makes no approach to insipidity.”

Indian Queen—Very hardy, vigorous and productive, and a good market fruit; rather large size; pale yellow with red, moderately juicy and sweet; it is not a high flavored Pear, but adapted to northern sections and of great value for its hardiness and sure crops. September.

Keiffer's Hybrid—The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer and very productive. Fruit large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and very handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy. Somewhat coarse, but very valuable for canning purposes. Ripens in October. Commands the highest price in the market.

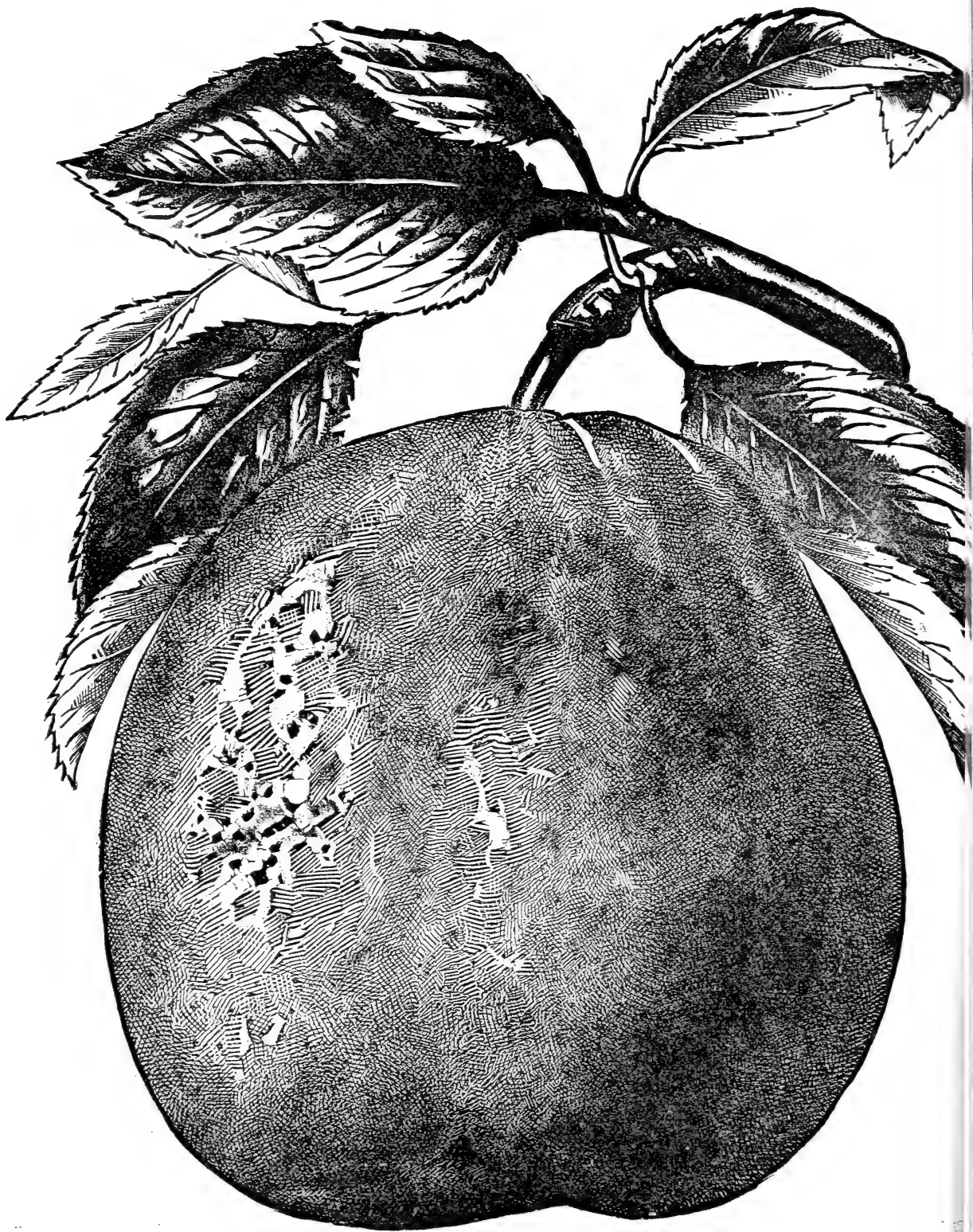
Louise Bonne de Jersey.—Large size, oblong, pyriform, pale green in the shade, but overspread with brownish red in the sun; very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the quince than on the Pear root. In season during September and October.

Peerless—This was produced by Jacob Moore, the well known originator of the Brighton, Moore's Diamond Grapes, etc. It is a cross between the Bartlett and the Seckel, and combines in itself the richness and high flavor peculiar to these well known varieties, both of which have stood so long at the head of the list. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive and the fruit good size, well colored and handsome. Thorough tests during several seasons prove it to be one of the finest varieties in the list.

President—A very large, handsome Pear, greenish yellow with red in the sun. Flesh juicy, with an agreeable vinous flavor. Popular in New England. November.

Sapieganka—A promising Russian Pear; medium size, nearly round; tender, juicy and good; yellowish green, nearly covered with a dull red. October.

Seckel—One of the richest and finest varieties known, and extensively planted all over the country. Small size, yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy, and melting, with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. A most prolific bearer. September and October.



The Idaho Pear.

Sheldon—Large size, roundish, greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin, light russet; very juicy, melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer, but does not succeed on the Quince; it should however, have a place in every collection, no matter how small, on account of its good quality. In season during October and November.

Urbaniste—(BEURRE PICQUERY OF THE FRENCH)—Tree a *moderate*, compact, beautiful grower. A large, melting, buttery Pear, of first quality. October to November.

Vermont Beauty—A beautiful, new seedling Pear that originated in Northern Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality; tree healthy, hardy and very productive. October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Easter Beurre—One of the best keeping varieties; large size, yellow, with a brownish red cheek; of excellent

quality, rich and melting. A moderate grower and productive; succeeds best on the Quince root.

Josephine de Malines—Medium size, pale yellow; rich and melting; one of the best late keepers.

Lawrence—One of the best Winter Pears. Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting, of excellent quality. In season during mid-winter.

Mount Vernon—Tree a good grower, an early and abundant bearer. Medium size, light russet, red in the sun; flesh inclining to yellow, juicy and aromatic. In season during mid-Winter.

Vicar of Winkfield—One of the best for cultivation. Large size, long, fine rich yellow when fully ripe; very vigorous and productive.

Winter Nelis—One of the very best early Winter Pears. Medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with russet, melting and buttery, with a rich sprightly flavor. Tree of straggling growth.

DWARF PEARS.

The Pear, when budded upon the root of the Quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit, and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained. To such persons as have less space in their gardens or grounds than is required by large growing trees, in which they desire to have specimens of this fine fruit, the dwarf varieties offer special inducements and opportunities for success.

In all sections adapted to Pear growing, the Dwarf tree will produce fruit of good size and quality with no more than ordinary care.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted **SUFFICIENTLY DEEP** to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and almost one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The selection of varieties in the Dwarf sorts is of more importance than is generally supposed, as it is a well established fact that certain kinds do not thrive well on the Quince root. When dissatisfaction and failure occur, they frequently arise from an unwise selection of varieties, and the nurseryman is

blamed when often at the outset, the purchaser insisted upon the choice of a variety that could not be recommended as reliable.

We are able to furnish other sorts, but submit the following list of those best suited to be grown as Dwarfs, in full confidence that selections made from this list, in accordance with our recommendation, may be grown successfully on the Quince stock, and give entire satisfaction.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Clapp's Favorite,

Osband's Summer,

Tyson.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Belle Lucrative,
Howell,

Beurre d' Anjou,
Idaho,
Louise Bonne de Jersey.

Duchess d'Angouleme,
Seckel,

WINTER VARIETIES.

Easter Beurre,

Lawrence,

Mount Vernon.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable.

We divide them into two classes, Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purpose of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, and are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruits, and make the most beautiful Dwarfs. Two and three year old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The Cherry can be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and the fruit commands a good price in market.

Mr. P. L. Bunce had five acres of cherries in cultivation. The seven-year old trees net him a profit of \$500 an acre. Four year-old trees have netted him \$150 an acre.

Mr. J. H. Higgs cleared from the Biggs Place, containing three acres of the earliest cherries, \$900.

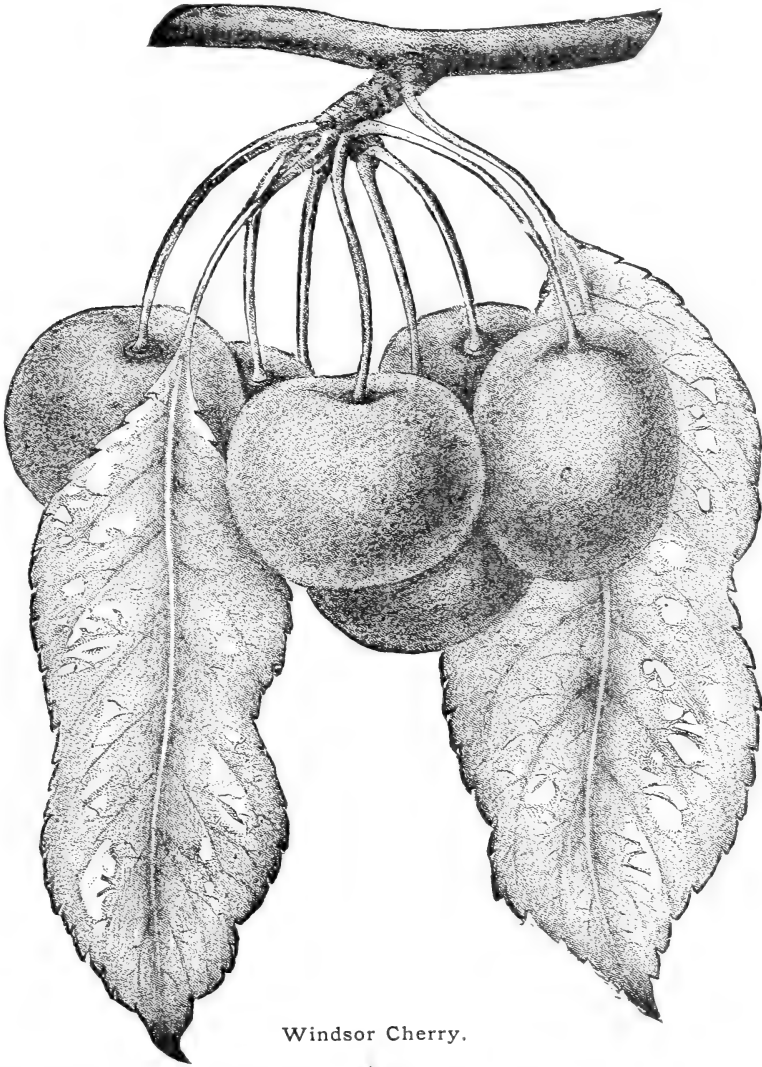
L. Kuhn's crop from about two acres last year was 1527 boxes, netting \$1,281, or \$650.50 per acre.

Three dollars per bushel is a fair average price for this variety of fruit, though a large cherry tree in Walworth, New York, is recorded as having produced forty bushels of fruit in one season, it measuring fourteen feet six inches in circumference, sixty feet in height, and having a spread of over four rods.

Mr. J. Wakeman, of Chicago Hill, Ill., has some young trees that yielded fifty dollars worth of fruit per tree.

Mr. Glow, of Athens, Green Co., N. Y., sold the fruit of two trees for \$73.62.

It is said that a Chicago commission merchant sells about two thousand bushels a year at an average price of \$6.



Windsor Cherry.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Eagle—Tree vigorous, hardy, and moderately productive; one of the finest of black cherries. Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin deep purple; flesh deep purple, tender, rich and high flavored. Ripens early in July.

Black Tartarian—Fruit very large, black, tender, rich and juicy; tree an upright grower and very productive. July.

Coe's Transparent—Tree *vigorous* and erect: medium size; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine, one of the best. End of June here.

Downer's Late—Tree very hardy, vigorous, and uniformly productive; fruit rather large, roundish, heart-shaped; skin light red; flesh tender, melting and excellent. Ripens middle of July.

Elton—Tree vigorous, with rather an irregular growth; fruit large, pointed, heart-shaped; skin pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent; very productive. Ripens last of June.

Governor Wood—One of the finest of all light-colored cherries. Fruit roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens last of June.

Knight's Early Black—Tree moderately vigorous, spreading; a good bearer; fruit large, heart-shaped; skin black; flesh purple, tender, juicy, very sweet and delicious. Ripens last of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Tree vigorous and productive; fruit of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and, when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor. Ripens early in July.

Rockport—Tree vigorous, erect, and produces well; fruit large, obtuse heart-shaped; skin pale amber, light red in the sun; flesh rather firm, sweet and excellent.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—A most promising cherry; fruit of immense size, of a rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly, and makes a most noble dish for the table.

Yellow Spanish—This splendid cherry is deservedly one of the most popular of all the light colored varieties, and succeeds over a large extent of country. Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped; pale yellow with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich and highly flavored; tree vigorous, spreading and an excellent bearer

Windsor—A new cherry, introduced from Canada. Tree hardy, very vigorous and prolific, a valuable late variety for family or market use. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Black Heart, but quite distinct; ripens a few days earlier than that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. We confidently recommend this cherry as one of the very best. The tree grows rapidly and comes into bearing at an early age.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Belle de Choisy—Tree rather upright but vigorous. Fine medium size, round; amber color, shaded with red; flesh very tender, sweet and finely flavored. Ripens last of June.

Brown's Best—A new, sour cherry of great value. It originated at Rochester, and those who have used the fruit speak of it in the highest terms. It is of good size; color dark red; very tender, rich and of excellent quality; a regular and most abundant bearer. Season very late.

Early Richmond (KENTISH)—One of the most popular of acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for hardiness and for cooking purposes. Fruit medium size, round; dark red; flesh melting, juicy and acid; tree slender, not a rapid grower, but a great bearer.

Empress Eugenie—Of the Duke family; a rather dwarf grower; large size; rich dark red; flesh juicy, tender, sub-acid; a superior sort.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich; tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August.

Large Montmorency—One of the very finest acid cherries; tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young, and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops; fruit of good size, fine flavor, and of bright, clear, shining red; valuable everywhere, especially for northern latitudes; about a week later than Early Richmond.

Late Duke—This fine cherry should be in every good collection, following as it does, after the May Duke. Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped; skin rich, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Ripens last of July.

Lieb—A new Morello variety from Northern Illinois; resembles Early Richmond, but a little later, and much prized in the northwest for its large size and extreme hardiness. We believe it to be of great value.

Louise—A fine sour sort; originated near Rochester. It is of good size, free bearer and excellent quality, being equally good for the table or for cooking.

Louis Phillippe—A fine Duke and Morello sort, extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive; large size; rich dark red; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, sub-acid flavor. Middle to last of July.

May Duke—The most popular and valuable of all the Duke cherries; equally good for the dessert or for cooking purposes, and universally and deservedly popular. Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin when fully ripe, deep red; flesh tender, melting, rich and finely flavored; tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; ripens gradually through June.

Olivet—This variety is of the greatest value. It is a very shining deep red, and continues fruiting through most of June and July without losing its quality. Fruit large; flesh red, with rose-colored juice; tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor; as fertile and productive as the best of the Duke sorts, and probably the largest of this class. We find it on our own ground a pleasant cherry to eat

out of hand, and when canned surpasses anything we have ever tasted in cherries.

Ostheime or Russian Cherry—An Ironclad Cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and found to be perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, obvate; flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. Season middle of July. Morello class.

Reine Hortense—Tree vigorous and productive, and should be in every garden. Fruit very large, roundish, elongated; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Ripens last of July.

Vladimir—A new Russian cherry, somewhat resembling the Ostheime. Said to be of good quality, hardy and valuable.

Wragg—A good grower and very productive; a valuable lake cherry.

SELECT PLUMS.

Diseases and Enemies of the Plum.

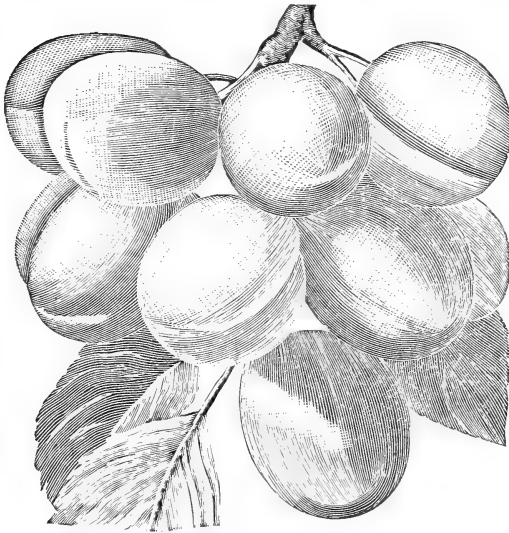
Neglect is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than anything else. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated door-yards transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens, under good cultivation, were entirely exempt. Our preventives and remedies are *good clean culture and prompt amputation*.

As for the curculio, we find no difficulty in protecting the crop from it by merely employing a little extra labor. When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, we dress the ground about the Plum trees, and make it very clean and smooth. Then, as soon as the curculio commences its operations, we spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as all the curculios. Both insects and stung fruits are destroyed. This work is performed daily, and ensures a full crop. The work is done quickly; a dozen trees in a garden can be attended to daily in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious plums try this system, and *follow it up rigidly*, and they will be successful.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

By following our directions above, the Plum may be easily freed from its insect enemy and full crops of the splendid fruit secured. Nothing will more richly repay careful treatment. The fruit always finds a ready market at good prices, and as is well known, the trees are remarkably productive. It is estimated that an acre of Plums should produce on the average from 150 to 200 bushels of fruit, which, at \$5 per bushel (a low average price) would make the handsome total of \$750 to \$1,000 per acre. That this is a low estimate can be seen from the fact that from 135 to 170 trees should be planted on an acre, and good single trees will produce \$10 worth or more of fruit.

CHOICE VARIETIES.



Abundance Plum. (Much reduced in size.)

Abundance—A remarkable fruit; unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty, Keiffer pear which it *even excels* in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break and this is the case *every year*—the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding. We have seen even little one year old saplings, but two feet high, white with bloom and set heavily with large, fine plums. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and

tender and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is *very early*, ripening in advance of other plums, adding to its special value. No one need longer be without plums; for all who plant trees of **ABUNDANCE** will have an abundance of plums.

Arch Duke—Large, black and prolific, ripening early part of October.

Baker's German Prune—Originated in Ontario, and is highly endorsed by leading Canadian Horticulturists. Fruit large size, dark blue color and very sweet. Free annual bearer and very hardy—unsurpassed for canning purposes.

Beauty of Naples—This originated at Naples, Ontario County, N. Y. A good bearer, and of most excellent quality; color greenish yellow, somewhat striped, of good size; tree is hardy and a strong grower.

Bradshaw—One of the best; large size, reddish purple, with blue bloom; flesh juicy; tree vigorous and productive. August.

Burbank—A valuable Oriental plum, in general character very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large and varies less in size than any other Japan plum; nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and rather broad leaves; begins to bear usually at two years old.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large size, pale yellow, spotted with red in the sun;

flesh firm, rich and juicy: strong grower.

De Soto—Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive; one of the best native sorts, and deservedly popular in West and North, where most other plums fail.

Duane's Purple—Tree a good grower, and bears abundantly; fruit large size; roundish oblong; color inclining to purple; very handsome; flesh juicy and very good. Ripens early in September.

Felleberg (ITALIAN PRUNE)—One of the best later sorts. Medium size; dark blue, juicy, sweet and delicious; fine for drying. Last of September.

General Hand—Tree a fine grower, and very productive; fruit very large; yellow, juicy, sweet and good; ripens early in September.

German Prune—Large size, long oval; dark purple; much esteemed for drying; of an agreeable flavor. In season during September.

Grand Duke—A very large purple plum, ripening from October 1st to 10th. Promises to be valuable for home use or market.

Guii—A new variety, and of great value for market. Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, sweet and pleasant; tree a great and very early bearer, hardy and rapid grower. Ripens from the first to the middle of September.

Hawkeye—A native variety from Iowa. Firm and of good quality, large size; color light mottled red; hardy, thrifty and an annual bearer.

Imperial Gage—A strong, vigorous grower; a most excellent and productive variety; rather large, green with yellow when ripe; flesh juicy, rich and delicious. Middle of August.

Jefferson—Large size; yellow with red cheek; very rich, luscious and highly flavored; productive and of the very best quality, but the tree is a slow, poor grower. August.

Kelsey—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely, delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach.

Lombard—From its hardiness, productiveness and uniform success, this variety is perhaps the most extensively popular of all; it is most valuable anywhere. Above medium size; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; of good quality and a great bearer. September.

Mariana—A seedling of Wild Goose; round, rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe, and of fine quality. Ripens two or three weeks after Wild Goose.

Marsters—Originated in Nova Scotia. Very hardy and wonderfully productive; color blue black; size about same as the German Prune; quality excellent, flesh fine grained and rich. Very valuable.

McLaughlin—Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Large, greenish yellow; sugary and luscious, with a fine flavor; a first-rate variety. Last of August.

Monroe—Tree very vigorous and healthy; bears abundantly. Medium size; greenish yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. In season during September.

Moer's Arctic—The Iron-clad Plum, in which we find combined a high flavor, power to defy the attacks of the worst enemy of the plum, the Curculio, and a hardiness so wonderful that, unprotected, and exposed to the Arctic cold, where the *mercury freezes*, it has for many years borne enormous and certain crops of fruit. An experienced and able Pomologist, Mr. Sharp, of Woodstock, N. B., says that "it is the most prolific of all plums, and in earliness of bearing exceeds all others." He has tested it thoroughly in his orchard of 1,500 plum trees of the finest varieties, and says that its superiority "is in every case very remarkable and unmistakable." It originated in Ashland, Aroostook Co., Me., and it has never been troubled with any disease and is pronounced by a successful grower the *only fruit tree known* which may be planted with a certainty of a heavy crop *the second year*. Mr. Sharp recently wrote that in the "cold soil" of Prince Edward's Island, where other plums, including even the Wild Goose, have failed, the *Moer's Arctic are bearing well*; and states the following remarkable fact, which demonstrates clearly its wonderful freedom

from the *Curculio*. "In Mayor Fisher's orchard, here, some grafts were set in the tops of some red plum trees, and while the red plums were *riddled with Curculio stings*, and there was not a sound plum among them, yet THE MOOER'S GRAFTS IN THE SAME TREES BORE AN EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF BEAUTIFUL SOUND FRUIT." The fruit grows in large clusters: large; dark purple; thin skin, pit small, flavor very fine both for preserving and for dessert. Last of August.

Niagara—One of the best new and profitable varieties. Of extra large size and first rate flavor. Color dark blue; good bearer, not liable to rot. Ripens about August 1st.

Ogon—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. First of August.

Pond's Seedling—Tree a *vigorous* grower and most abundant bearer. A magnificent plum; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

Pottawattamie—Of the Chickasaw family but quite distinct from any other variety. Perfectly hardy and an immense, early, annual bearer. Fruit is yellow, overspread with bright pink and prominent white dots: flesh yellow, luscious, good. Ripens in July.

Prince of Wales—Round, reddish purple; medium size. Tree hardy and prolific. Ripens early in September.

Prunus Simoni—A Chinese plum. Growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing early in Spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color: flesh yellow with a peculiar aromatic flavor; makes a handsome ornamental tree for lawns, etc.

Quackenboss—A popular Hudson river variety; large, deep purple; flesh greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a sprightly flavor; good. September.

Reine Claude de Bavay—One of the best foreign sorts; large; greenish yellow, with a little red; flesh juicy, melting and sugary, with a rich, excellent flavor; vigorous and remarkably productive. September.

Shipper's Pride—Originated near Lake Ontario in New York. An unusually thrifty grower, and stands our coldest winters without injury. Very productive, the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and an unusual good shipper. Ripens from first to middle of September; a splendid market plum.

Shropshire Damson—A reliable and abundant bearer; larger than the common Damson, and much esteemed for preserving. October.

Smith's Orleans—Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.

Spaulding—Tree remarkably vigorous; fruit large, yellowish green with delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, firm and of great richness, parting readily from the stone.

Stanton—Fruit medium size; color dark purple, with a beautiful bloom; very productive; ripens from September 15th to October 1st, and has been kept two weeks after ripening with no tendency to decay; as a fine canning fruit it has no superior, and has fine quality as a table fruit.

Strawberry—A hardy dwarf variety of the same family as the DeSoto and Wild Goose. Originated in Western Territories and is perfectly hardy. An early bearer, occasionally fruiting the first season, but usually the second. Bears heavily every season. Fruit is bright red, varying in size from three-fourths to one and one-fourth inches in diameter. Makes a very handsome ornamental tree on account of its dwarf habits and bright delicate foliage. Worth a trial.

Washington (BOLMER, ETC.)—Tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. Large size; clear yellow marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent. In season last of August. One of the best known, most widely disseminated and popular of plums.

Weaver—Originated in Iowa; fruit large, purple with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer,

and of good quality; tree very hardy, never injuring in even our severest winters.

Wild Goose—An improved native plum; medium; roundish; oblong; reddish yellow; valuable and profitable at the South and Southwest, where the common plum will not succeed. Tree a free grower.

Yellow Egg (MAGNUM BONUM YELLOW)
—Tree vigorous and productive; very large and beautiful; yellow; a little coarse but excellent for cooking. August.

Yellow Gage—Tree remarkably vigorous and productive; an excellent and profitable variety. Large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Middle of August.

SELECT PEACHES.

This is the most desirable fruit during its season, now happily lengthened by the introduction of several new and choice varieties.

Its easy culture, early bearing, and the variety of uses to which it is adapted make it one of the most indispensable of fruits, especially to our friends residing in the Middle and Southern States, by whom it can be more successfully grown than by those living in colder sections. A warm, sandy soil is the most desirable location for this fruit. It should be dry and moderately rich. The trees should be examined annually in June and September and the borers carefully taken out.

All our peach trees are budded on stock grown from natural seed, which renders them healthy, vigorous and long lived, and consequently are far more valuable than peach trees propagated from seeds procured from canning houses or wherever obtainable, and which are usually sold at retail for less than first-class peaches command at wholesale.

To secure healthy, vigorous, and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture. 1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The profit of peach growing is so well known that we shall give but two examples:

Mr. Arnold, of Starkey, N. Y., bought a fruit farm of fifty acres, one-half being Peaches, and the remainder in Apples, Cherries, Grapes, etc. The amount paid for the farm was \$11,000. He sold peaches from the place the same Fall to the amount of \$5,000 net, thus getting back the same year from Peaches alone, nearly half the price paid for the farm.

Mr. S. B. Marshall, of Cleveland, Ohio, tells of a Peach orchard of about ten acres, which was purchased for \$7,000, and which yielded the purchaser \$6,000 the next season.

(*f.*) for *Freestone*; (*c.*) for *Cling*.

- Alexander's Early** (*c.*)—Originated in Illinois. Tree vigorous, productive and very early: fruit medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh whitish, sometimes stained next the skin, half melting, juicy and sweet; stone small and adheres but slightly. July.
- Amsden** (*c.*)—Fruit greenish white, nearly covered with light and dark red, sometimes mottled. Of very good quality. An exceedingly early sort, on which account it is of great value. July.
- Corking** (*c.*)—A new, large, beautiful golden yellow peach, marbled with crimson; succeeds the Crawford's Early; of fine quality; very handsome.
- Coolidge's Favorite** (*f.*)—Medium to large size; clear white, mottled with red in the sun; melting, juicy and rich; very productive. Middle of August.
- Crawford's Early** (*f.*)—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious. One of the best early yellow peaches. Beginning of September.
- Crawford's Late** (*f.*)—Very large; same color and flavor as the preceding; tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.
- Early Beatrice** (*c.*)—Medium size with a marbled red cheek; flesh melting and very juicy. Early August.
- Early Canada** (*c.*)—Originated at Jordan, Canada. As early as the earliest. Of good size, of fine quality, and handsome appearance. Its earliness, origin, and the fact that the flesh cleaves from the stone almost as freely as with the later varieties, creates an unusual demand for trees of this variety. July.
- Early Louise** (*f.*)—Medium size; bright red, melting, very juicy and excellent; not quite so early as Early Beatrice, but of the finest quality. Late August.
- Early Rivers** (*f.*)—Large size; pale straw yellow, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich flavor. Middle of August.
- Early Silver**—Large, melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent; Ripens early in September. One of the best.
- Early York** (*c.*)—Medium size; greenish white, dotted with red, with a deep blush on the sunny side; juicy, tender and rich; very productive. A fine market sort. Middle of August.
- Elberta** (*f.*)—A new seedling of large size; yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh melting. A very valuable sort. September.
- Foster** (*f.*)—Resembles the Early Crawford in general character and appearance, and said to be a seedling of that popular variety. Originated in Massachusetts. September.
- Garfield** (*f.*)—A good yellow peach; valuable, hardy and productive. September.
- George the Fourth**—Large; white, with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree *vigorous*, and bears moderate crops of the best quality. End of August.
- Globe** (*f.*)—Fruit very large and globular; flesh firm, rich, juicy, yellow; quality good; pleasant and luscious. Middle September.
- Goshawk**—Raised from Coolidge's Favorite; flavor excellent. One of the finest mid-season peaches.
- Great Northern** (*f.*)—A new yellow peach of the highest quality; rich, melting and juicy; originated in Canada where we recently purchased the original tree. Of large size with very small pit; very hardy, and an annual cropper. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Crawford's Late.
- Haine's Early**—Large; white, with a red cheek; flesh, pale, juicy and delicious. Tree hardy and very productive; one of the best varieties. Middle of August.
- Hale's Early** (*f.*)—Medium size; white, with deep red cheek; quality good; tree healthy and vigorous. Middle of August.
- Heath** (*c.*)—Very large; creamy white; flesh white, juicy and rich; too late

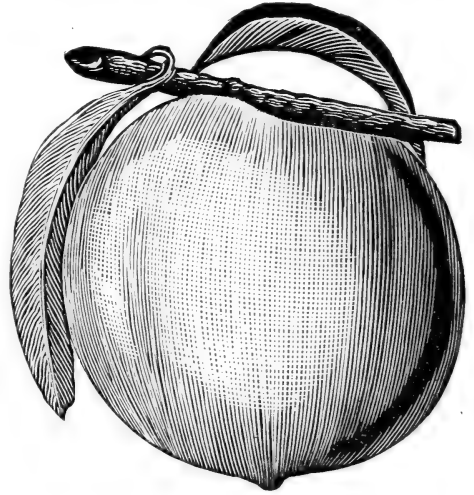
- for the North; succeeds well at the South; adheres closely to the stone. September.
- Hill's Chili** (*f.*)—Originated in Monroe Co., N. Y. Medium size; skin deep yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh juicy, melting, vinous. Tree hardy, *vigorous* and productive. A good market sort. First of September.
- Honest John** (*f.*)—Medium to large; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.
- Jacques Rareri** (*f.*)—Very large, deep yellow. Last of August.
- Kendrick's Heath**—Medium to large, oblong; skin pale greenish white, with a purplish red cheek; flesh greenish white; a little coarse; juicy, melting, pleasant sub-acid. Ripe latter part of September.
- Lord Palmerston** (*f.*)—Very large, creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. Season end of September.
- Magdala**—Size medium; shape inclined to oval; skin nearly smooth like a Nectarine; color creamy white, marbled and blotched with crimson; flavor a combination of the Peach and Nectarine; quite original. Season early in September.
- Malta**—Medium size; greenish yellow; flesh juicy, vinous, sweet, delicious. A fine small peach for the amateur.
- Morris White Rareri** (*f.*)—Medium size; dull white; flesh white to the stone; juicy and sweet; valuable for preserving; tree a fair grower and moderately productive. Middle of September.
- Old Mixon Freestone**—Large size; yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy. A splendid orchard variety. Middle of September.
- Ostrander's Late** (*f.*)—A new variety originating at Rochester. An excellent bearer and of good size; flesh fine and juicy and quality good. It ripens in November and hence is valuable, as it comes into season long after nearly all other varieties have gone, and we believe it worthy of trial for that reason.
- Red Cheek Melocoton** (*f.*)—Large size; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh juicy and sweet, and in favorable seasons, rich and excellent. Last of September.
- Salway** (*f.*)—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A New English variety; promises highly as a late showy market sort. Last of September.
- Schumaker** (*f.*)—Those who have tested it thoroughly say that it is one of the earliest peaches known; of very large size, some samples measuring eight or nine inches in circumference; also that it stands the winters as well as the Early Crawford; flesh yellowish white and quality good. August.
- Smock** (*f.*)—Large size; light orange yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and free from the stone. Ripens in October.
- Snow**—A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh clear creamy white throughout. Tree hardy and productive; blossoms white and shoots greenish; very distinct, and one of the most desirable of white peaches for preserving. Beginning to middle of September.
- Stump the World** (*f.*)—Very large; creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. Last of September.
- Susquehanna** (*f.*)—A very large and superb yellow peach from Pennsylvania; melting, rich and fine. End of September.
- Troth's Early Red** (*f.*)—Medium size; white, nearly covered with red. A good and early bearer. August.
- Yellow Rareri**, or **Yellow Alberge** (*f.*)—One of the earliest of the yellow-fleshed peaches; fruit of medium size; skin yellow, with a purplish-red cheek. First of August.
- Wager** (*f.*)—A *sure cropper*. Vigorous and healthy; fruit medium size, yellow, with sometimes a red cheek; flavor rich, sweeter than Crawford's, and it keeps and ships well; for canning it is superior. We have never yet known it to fail of producing good average crops of valuable fruit. Early September.
- Ward's Late**—A fine late peach, resembling the Oldmixon; flesh nearly white; flavor excellent. Ripens with Crawford's Late.

Waterloo (c.)—A valuable market sort; size medium to large, pale green with crimson cheek in the sun; flesh tender and juicy with sweet vinous flavor; ripens very early and keeps well. It is a large, fine, early peach. Aug.

Wheatland—(*f.*)—The fruit is of extra large size, and for handsome golden color and rich crimson tinting, it is altogether one of the most brilliant and tempting fruits we have ever seen. Ripens between the Early and Late Crawford; is larger than either of these favorite sorts, and of most excellent quality. Very firm and bears shipment well. A choice family or market variety. *Thirty-nine weighed 18 pounds.* Awarded first prize for size, quality and beauty at New York State Fair.

Wonderful (f.)—Large to very large, uniform in size and shape; color rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson. Flesh yellow, rich, high

flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm; bright red at the pit, which is



Wonderful Peach.

very small and from which it parts with perfect freedom. Middle of October.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits; but, like the Plum, is liable to be attacked by the Curculio, and requires the same treatment to prevent its ravages. The tree succeeds best, and the crop is more certain, when planted on a northern exposure, so as to escape injury from late Spring frosts, as the buds and blossoms, started too early in Spring, are often injured from that cause.

Breda—Free, hardy and vigorous. Fruit rather small, round; deep orange color; rich and high flavored; one of the most desirable and reliable sorts. Ripens last of July.

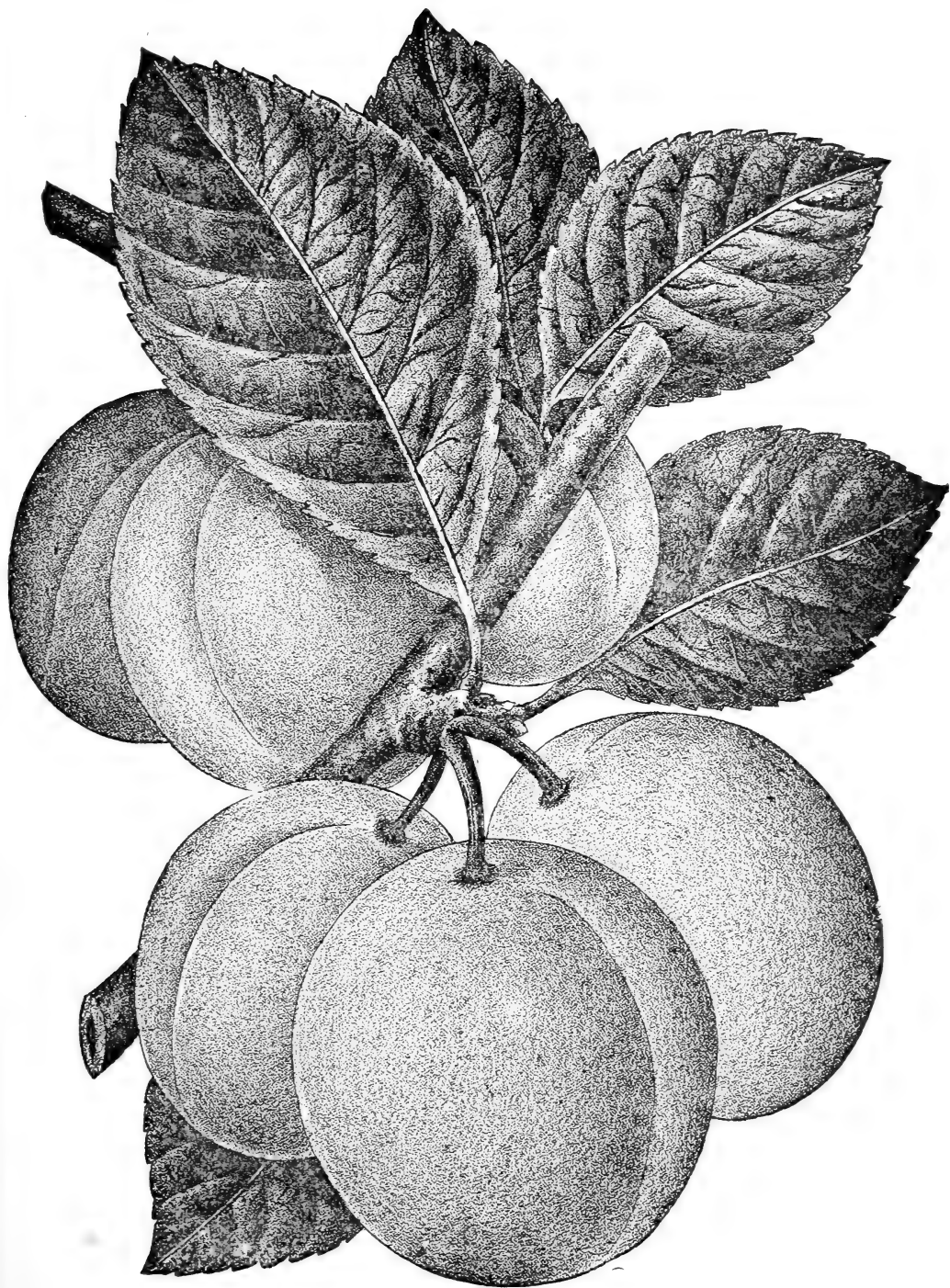
Early Golden (DUBOIS)—Fruit small, roundish oval; pale orange; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. Ripens middle of July.

Moorpark—Fruit large size, round; deep orange, or brownish red in the sun; flesh firm, rich and juicy; tree vigorous, but forming a short, stout growth. Ripens early in August.

Peach—Large size, roundish; skin yel-

low, with a brownish cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and high flavored; tree a good grower and productive. One of the best. August.

Russian—This variety was introduced in this country by the Russian Menonites, and is superior to the American variety, especially in hardiness and early bearing. In Russia it is grown successfully as far north as 49° of latitude and in Nebraska has stood uninjured on the high prairies when peaches and American apricots were killed to the ground. We have a number of varieties that have been well tried and found to be excellent.



Russian Apricot.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine somewhat resembles Peach. It is a delicious, smooth-skin fruit. The same treatment is recommended in overcoming the Curculio as is suggested with the Plum. They are budded on the Peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

Boston—A free stone variety; large size; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet and pleasant. August.

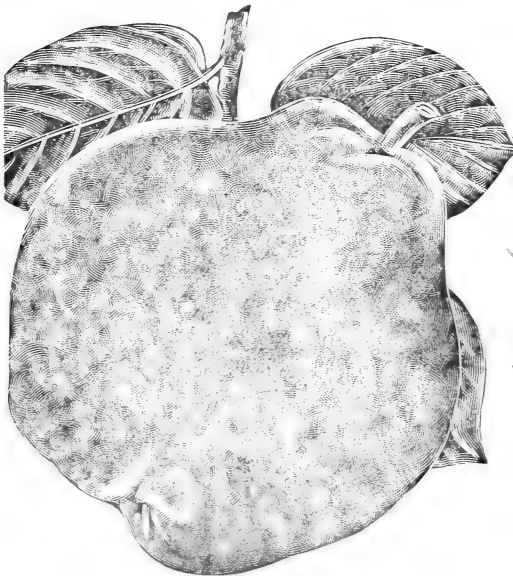
Downton—One of the best; large; greenish white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and high flavored. Freestone.

Early Violet (VIOLET HATIVE)—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

Victoria—The finest of all the English varieties. Very large.

QUINCES.

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities.



Champion Quince.

Champion—Tree productive, flavor delicate. Fruit very large, fair and

handsome. We recommend it highly for latitudes south of New York.

Meech's Prolific—A valuable new quince, remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness. The fruit is of good size and form, and beautiful color; it is shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin, of a bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender. Unsurpassed for cooking.

Orange—One of the best and most desirable; very large; bright golden yellow.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince; of much larger size; a strong grower, and bears equally as well as the Orange; very hardy and productive; fruit of large size, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks as tender as the apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Sure to ripen even in Northern latitudes. We regard it as the best of all the quinces.

SELECT HARDY GRAPES.

No fruit has attained a higher degree of perfection than the Grape, and nothing can be had at so trifling an expense, which is at the same time, so healthful and refreshing. It is one of the best specifics for indigestion, and highly prized for medicinal purposes.

It may be planted in many places, otherwise waste. It may be trained along the side of a building, or upon a fence that is intended to screen unsightly objects. It is an ornamental vine along the side of a back veranda, or trained to cover an arbor in the corner of the garden, or retired part of the lawn. It may be trained upon a trellis in rows. Grapes should be planted about ten feet apart in rows about the same distance.

The time of Grapes for family use can be extended over a very long season by making careful selection from the varieties named below.

The soil for the Grape should be dry and warm, thoroughly drained, deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that a sunny exposure is desirable—a slope to the south or the west is the best. If a northern incline must be had, only the hardy, early ripening sorts should be planted. Vines should be planted eight to sixteen feet apart according to the variety, as some of the more rapid growing sorts require nearly double the room of others equally vigorous, but compact, short jointed kinds. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the spring with well-decomposed manure or ground bone; slacked lime or ashes every third or fourth year, is also beneficial. To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. Commencing with a strong two-year-old vine, such as we furnish, allow it to grow the first year without pruning. In November or December—as soon as the wood is thoroughly ripe—cut back the growth nearly to the ground, allowing but three or four buds to remain. Never prune closely to the bud, but leave an inch or two of wood beyond. The following Spring allow but two of these buds to throw out shoots; these will be from seven to ten feet long in the Fall, and should then be cut back to four or five feet. The next Spring these two shoots should be fastened horizontally to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, allow only such buds to grow as will leave the uprights from ten to twelve inches apart; as these grow, train them perpendicularly to the upper bars of the trellis. They should be allowed to bear but little this year, as an over-crop will injure the health of the vine. When the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they should be pinched to prevent further growth. After the vine has shed its foliage, and the wood is thoroughly ripe, the upright canes should be cut back to two buds, and, if desirable, the whole vine may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs or earth to protect it through the winter. In the following Spring, one bud from each upright should be allowed to throw out a shoot which should be treated as in the previous year, and may be allowed to bear a little more heavily. The same system should be followed each year.

The best trellis is made by planting posts say twelve to fourteen feet apart, then stretch four wires eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through staples driven into the posts at proper distances from each other to support the wires. The wires should be loosened for the Winter, as they contract with cold and would otherwise be liable to draw the posts from their places. When, however,

it is not convenient to make a trellis, very good results may be had by simply training the stakes, pursuing the same system of cutting away the old wood and allowing fresh bearing shoots to grow every year. Often a fence or rock may be converted into usefulness and beauty by putting a grape vine on the sunny side and using it as a trellis.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

There is no fruit that yields so great, so quick and so certain a return for the attention necessary for its production as the Grape. Vines have frequently been known to produce *fifty pounds* of fruit the fourth year from planting, and at the common prices of fine Grapes, fifty pounds would be worth from \$4 to \$6. Now planted eight feet apart, an acre holds 680 vines. If each vine only produced \$2 worth, or \$1.50, this would amount to from \$1,020 to \$1,360 per acre.

While many of the older varieties, such as the Concord, Delaware, etc., are now well established, worthy of general cultivation, and necessary in a complete assortment, we believe that some of the newer kinds are destined to supersede them. The BRIGHTON, MOORE'S EARLY, MOORE'S DIAMOND, NIAGARA, WORDEN, EATON and GREEN MOUNTAIN have merits peculiarly their own, which are possessed by none of the older sorts, and afford opportunities for the enjoyment of this luscious fruit offered by none of the varieties of the past.

The following varieties have a tried reputation, and may be relied upon as possessing a well-established superiority in various localities, and are worthy of trial wherever they have not been cultivated. While those who live in sections where certain kinds are specially prosperous, can plant of those known to succeed, those having no such tests for their guide will not go astray by planting the kinds we have indicated above. We might extend the list considerably, but think it best to confine ourselves to the following :

(*b.* for black; *r.* for red; *w.* for white.)

✓ **Agawam** (ROGERS No. 15) (*r.*)—Bunch large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh tender, juicy, vinous, with a high, peculiar flavor; much admired by some. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; does not require so high culture as some others, and is considered worthy of general cultivation.

✓ **Bacchus** (*b.*)—Bunch compact, shouldered; berry black with blue bloom; small, but valuable for wine and culinary purposes.

✓ **Brighton** (*r.*)—This is a superior family grape. Its remarkable vigor and hardness of vine, large compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week to ten days before the Delaware and bears most abundantly. Having thick, large

foliage, it is enabled to withstand the heat of the Summer, and being a vigorous grower, it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the Winter in extreme localities.

✓ **Catawba** (*r.*)—Berries round and of good size, when fully ripe; sweet and of good quality. Requires a long season to perfectly mature.

✓ **Champion** (TALMAN'S SEEDLING) (*b.*)—Very early, quality poor and hence of no value as a family grape but because of its earliness a profitable market variety.

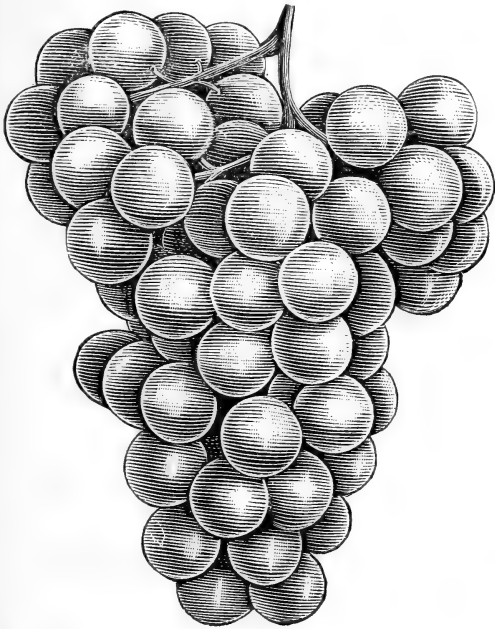
✓ **Clinton** (*b.*)—Bunch and berry small, black, pulpy, and of fair quality. Used chiefly for wine.

✓ **Colerain** (*w.*)—A new, white grape from Ohio; believed to be of good quality, hardy and prolific; a seedling of the Concord. Season early.

✓ **Concord** (*b.*)—Bunches large; berries large, round, black, moderately juicy and sweet; universally healthy, vigor-

ous and productive; ripens 10th to 15th of September. Universally popular; always reliable.

Delaware (*r.*)—Bunches rather small, compact and often shouldered; berries small, round, rose-colored; skin thin; flesh juicy, sweet, with a vinous flavor. Superior as a table grape. Ripens early in September. Vines vigorous, hardy, and very productive.



The Brighton Grape.

Duchess (*w.*)—A white grape of high quality and great productiveness. Bunch medium to large—often eight inches long—shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; sprightly, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware.

Eaton (*b.*)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds. Very juicy, equal or superior to Concord in quality. Clusters weigh from ten to twenty-five ounces. Vine very hardy, healthy and productive. Leaves large, thick, leathery. In foliage similar to Concord, and in growth, health and hardiness in every respect its equal. (See cut on page 48.)

Empire State (*w.*)—A new white grape of excellent quality. It ripens early, almost with the Concord. Bunch large and shouldered; berry medium to large, and roundish oval; color white with light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; a good keeper; the vine is vigorous and hardy.

Green Mountain (*w.*)—This extra early delicious grape was found growing on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet. Supposed to be a chance seedling. Originating as it did in so cold a locality, where it ripened its fruit perfectly as early as the latter part of August, there seems to be little doubt but that it will prove to be one of the earliest of all grapes to ripen. Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. We obtained our stock direct from the Green Mountains several years ago, and can therefore assure all purchasers that they will obtain stock of undoubted purity and quality. (See cut on page 50.)

Hartford Prolific (*b.*)—Bunches rather large and moderately compact; berries large, round, covered with bloom; quality medium; hardy and productive; ripens early.

Isabella (*b.*)—Old but valuable where seasons are long enough to ripen it thoroughly; excellent quality.

Jefferson (*r.*)—Vine very vigorous and hardy, bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red with a thin lilac bloom; of excellent quality, but requires a longer season than we have at Rochester for maturity.

Lindley (ROGERS NO. 9) (*r.*)—Bunches and berries of medium size, pale red, sweet and high flavored. Ripens soon after the Delaware.

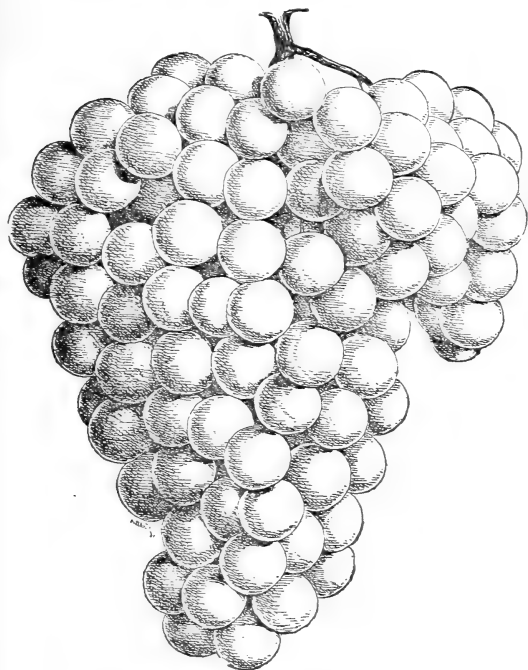
Lady (*w.*)—A white grape; seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish yellow; skin thin; pulp tender, sweet and rich; ripens early.

Martha (*w.*)—Bunches and berries of medium size, greenish white with a thin bloom; flesh tender with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens about with the Concord.



Eaton Grape.

Merrimac (ROGERS NO. 19) (*b.*)—Bunch rather large, short and broad; compact; berries large, round, black, with a slight bloom; flesh tender nearly to the center, juicy, sweet and high flavored. Ripens early; very handsome and valuable.



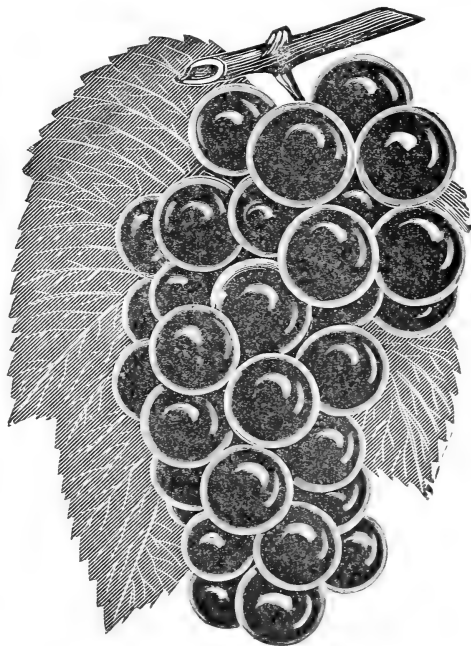
Moore's Diamond Grape.

Moore's Diamond (*w.*)—Raised by Mr. Jacob Moore, the well known originator of new fruits, who considers this the best and finest of his collection. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light. Berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem.

Moore's Early (*b.*)—This new, hardy variety, one of a lot of twenty-five hundred seedlings, raised by John B. Moore of Concord, Mass. The fruit is very

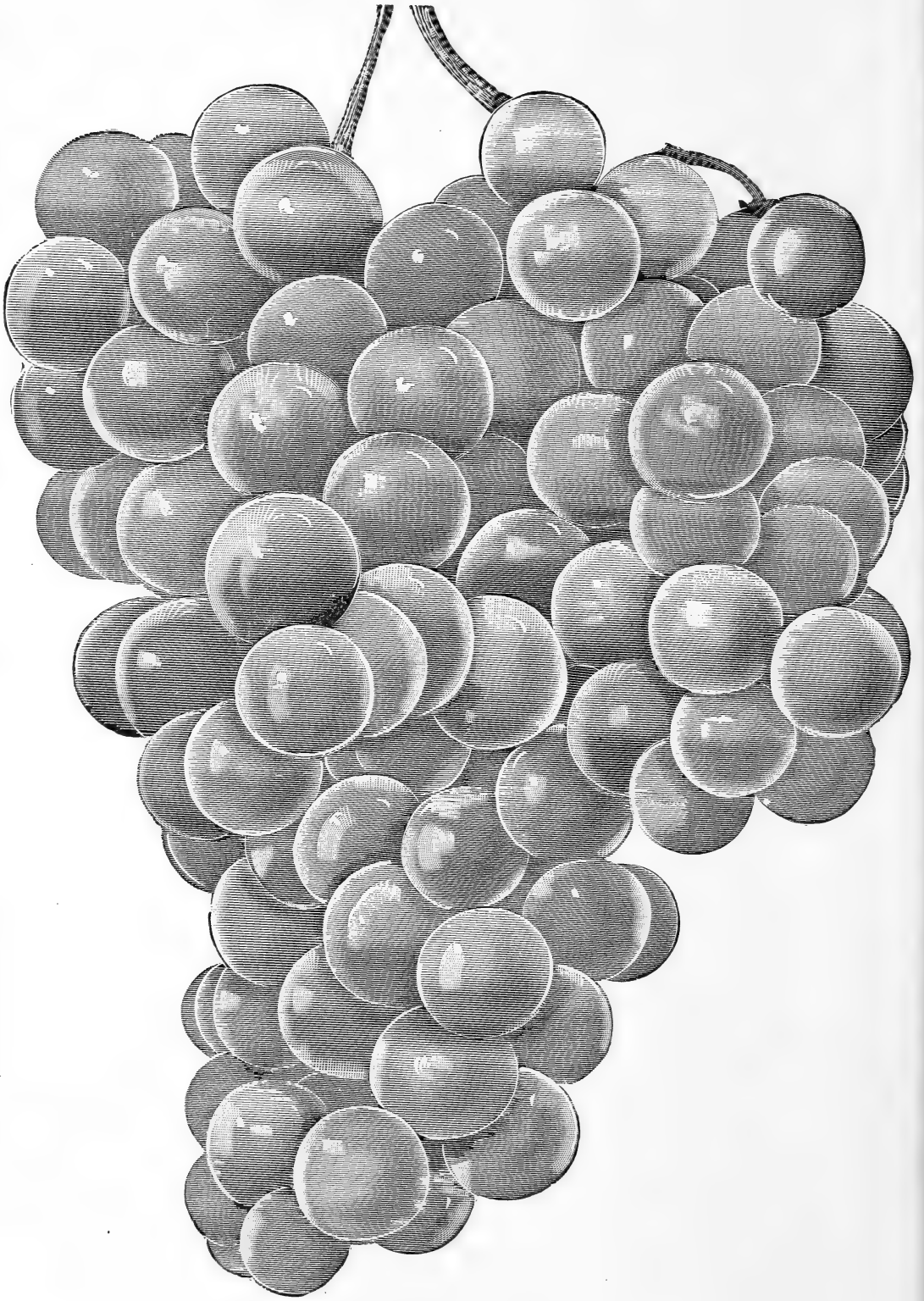
large and showy, and is remarkable for size, beauty, productiveness, earliness and hardiness. It matures about twenty days earlier than the Concord. It has received several first premiums from New England Fairs and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and invariably gains high commendations whenever exhibited. Fruit black, very large and handsome, with a heavy bloom. Quality about the same as Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. It has stood 20° below zero, and has been exempt from mildew and disease. Especially adapted as a market and family grape for New England and the northern portion of the United States and Canada.

Moyer (*r.*)—Of Canadian origin. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster, it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier, has larger berries, and has been free from rot and mildew. Very hardy, having stood, unprotected, 35° below zero without injury. Flavor sweet, delicious, and free from foxiness; skin tough but thin; pulp tender and juicy. Its shipping qualities are excellent.



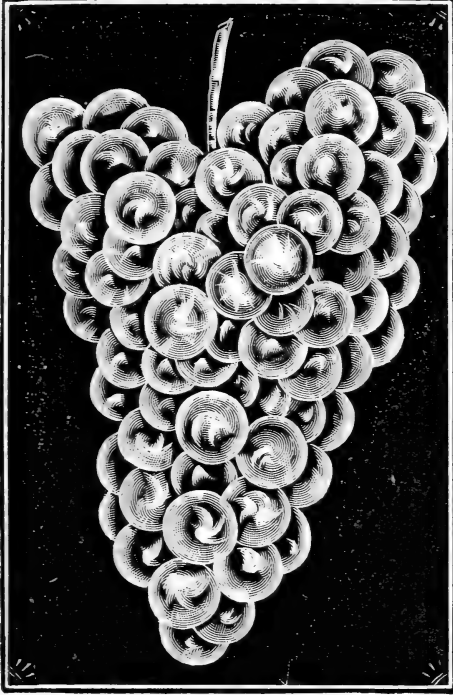
Moore's Early Grape.

Niagara (*w.*)—This new white grape originated in Lockport, N. Y., and is a seedling of the Concord, and partakes of the nature of its parent in



Green Mountain Grape.

hardiness, vigor and productiveness. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick, leathery and dark, glossy green; bunches very large uniform and very compact; ber-



The Niagara Grape.

ries large or larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which in-

sure their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington (*w.*)—A seedling from Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy; strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large; sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set.

Salem (ROGERS' NO. 22) (*r.*)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

Vergennes (*r.*)—A fine red variety of delicious flavor; very hardy and strong grower; clusters large; berry large, meaty and tender. An excellent late keeper.

Wilder (ROGERS' NO. 4) (*b.*)—Bunches large shouldered, compact; flesh tender, sweet and sprightly; quality best; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens with the Concord and keeps remarkably well. A standard variety among grape growers.

Worden (*b.*)—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old standby, and every way as healthy. Very popular for vineyard and garden.

STRAWBERRIES.

We have taken great pains in the preparation of this list, and believe it includes no varieties not worthy of general dissemination.

For many years of our nursery life we have been dissatisfied with our method of handling Strawberry Plants, and have many times decided not to handle them at all, but the demand has been so great we have felt compelled to do so. The trouble has been that where a small number of plants were shut up in a close box, packed tightly with other larger and hardier stock, they would heat, the leaves would turn black, and when set out many of them would die, which was extremely annoying to us, and very dissatisfying to the



Strawberry Plant.

customer. We have lately decided to fill our strawberry orders by mail or ex-

press, which will ensure prompt delivery. The plants will be carefully packed, with roots in damp moss, and hurried on to the customer. If proper care is taken of the plants after they arrive the per cent. of failures will be reduced to a minimum.

We pledge our friends a continuance of our best endeavors to please them, and trust that every one who is unacquainted with us, into whose hands this may fall, will give us a trial order at least.

Agents will be supplied with special order blanks for strawberries, and under no circumstances must they be entered upon the usual nursery order. Orders for strawberries should be sent in at the close of each week, and must be entered in the usual weekly report. In all cases in selling strawberries instruct customer that plants will come direct by mail or express, and that money may be sent by Post Office Order, Bank Draft, or Express. Less than one dollar may be sent by Postal Note or Postage Stamps.

We guarantee the safe arrival of our plants both by Mail and Express. Our customers are requested to notify us of any errors in filling their orders, in order that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence. We also warrant our plants to be true to name, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace with other stock.

Packing.—Goods will be carefully packed in moss with special care taken to have them arrive in the best condition. No charge for boxing and packing.

Shipment by Mail.—We make this a specialty on small orders, packing them so they will arrive at destination in as good order as any letter.

On arrival unpack them at once, heel in a cool, moist, shady place, or dip roots in a muddle made by mixing earth in water until of the consistency of cream, and lay them away in a cool, damp cellar where they can neither dry or freeze, until they can be planted.

The Soil.—Strawberries can be grown successfully on almost any kind of soil, a deep, rich, sandy loam on the whole being the best. See that the ground is well drained, rich, moist, fully exposed to the sun, fine and mellow to a good depth.

Planting.—For family use we recommend planting in beds 4 feet wide, with a path 2 feet wide between them. Each bed will hold 3 rows of plants. For field culture make the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, set plants 15 inches apart in the row. On removing plants from the cellar to the bed put them in a pail of pure water to cleanse and freshen the roots, which should be carefully spread out when planted. The large leaves should be removed, leaving only two or three of the center leaves, as the plants will be more likely to live. Be careful that the crown is even with, or a little above, the surface of the ground. Do not sprinkle the foliage, as moisture will then collect, causing the crowns to rot.

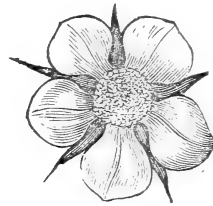
Culture.—Careful and frequent cultivation must be given not only to destroy the weeds, but to keep a loose open surface; stir the soil often; continue it until the end of the season, but do not cultivate too deep in the fall. Remove all runners just as soon as they appear. In November cover all bare ground about the plants with a fine mulch, leaving the leaves exposed a while longer. Where winters are severe a slight covering of leaves or straw put on after the ground is

frozen will be of great service. Remove the covering in the spring as soon as they begin to grow, leaving it about the plants for a mulch, and to keep the fruit clean.

Blossoms.—The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect, except those marked "P," which are pistillate or imperfect blossoms; they are destitute of stamens and must have perfect flowered varieties mixed with them; this should be every fifth row so that the pollen can be carried to every imperfect blossom, by bees, wasps, and other things that gather honey from flowers. When properly planted and fertilized the pistillate varieties are most prolific and productive and should be planted largely. We give representations of the bi-sexual, or perfect flowered, and also of the pistillate or imperfect.



Perfect Flower.



Imperfect Flower.

Our plants are grown on rich soil, cultivated entirely for production of plants, each kept by itself; are heavy, well rooted and certain to give satisfaction.

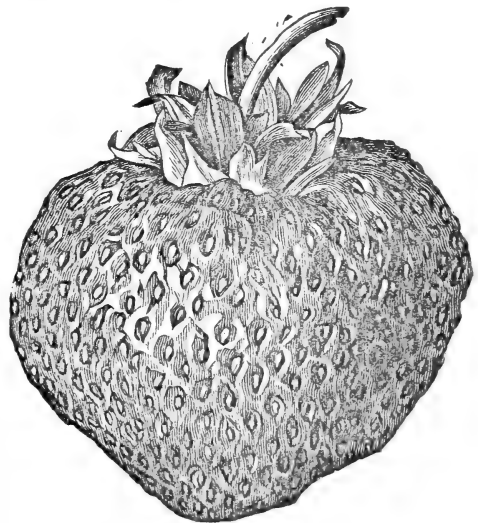
LEADING VARIETIES.

Bidwell—A good grower and productive; long, conical berry, glossy crimson; very handsome; good. Succeeds best on rich, heavy soil. Moderately firm, juicy, sub-acid; early.

Belmont—An oblong, egg-shaped berry; very distinct in form, handsome in appearance, dark, crimson color, very firm; high quality. Plants very vigorous; healthy. This berry in 1886 won the silver cup at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's show, for best four quarts. It requires a very deep soil. Foliage dark green. Very good. Season medium.

Bubach No. 5 (P.)—A wonderful berry in vigor of plant, and yield of fruit, even in careless culture. The fruit is in many instances enormous, and the average large and handsome. It is exceedingly productive, and valuable for a near-by market. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing. Its leaves are of a dark green and heavy. The hottest sun does not hurt the fruit. The fruit is very large, a little irregular in form, but ripens all over at once, and is a very attractive variety. Considered by

some far superior to the Sharpless, which has been the favorite with many on account of its size. Moderately firm; early to medium; one of the most promising of recent introductions. This has been highly endorsed by Department of Horticulture at Washington.



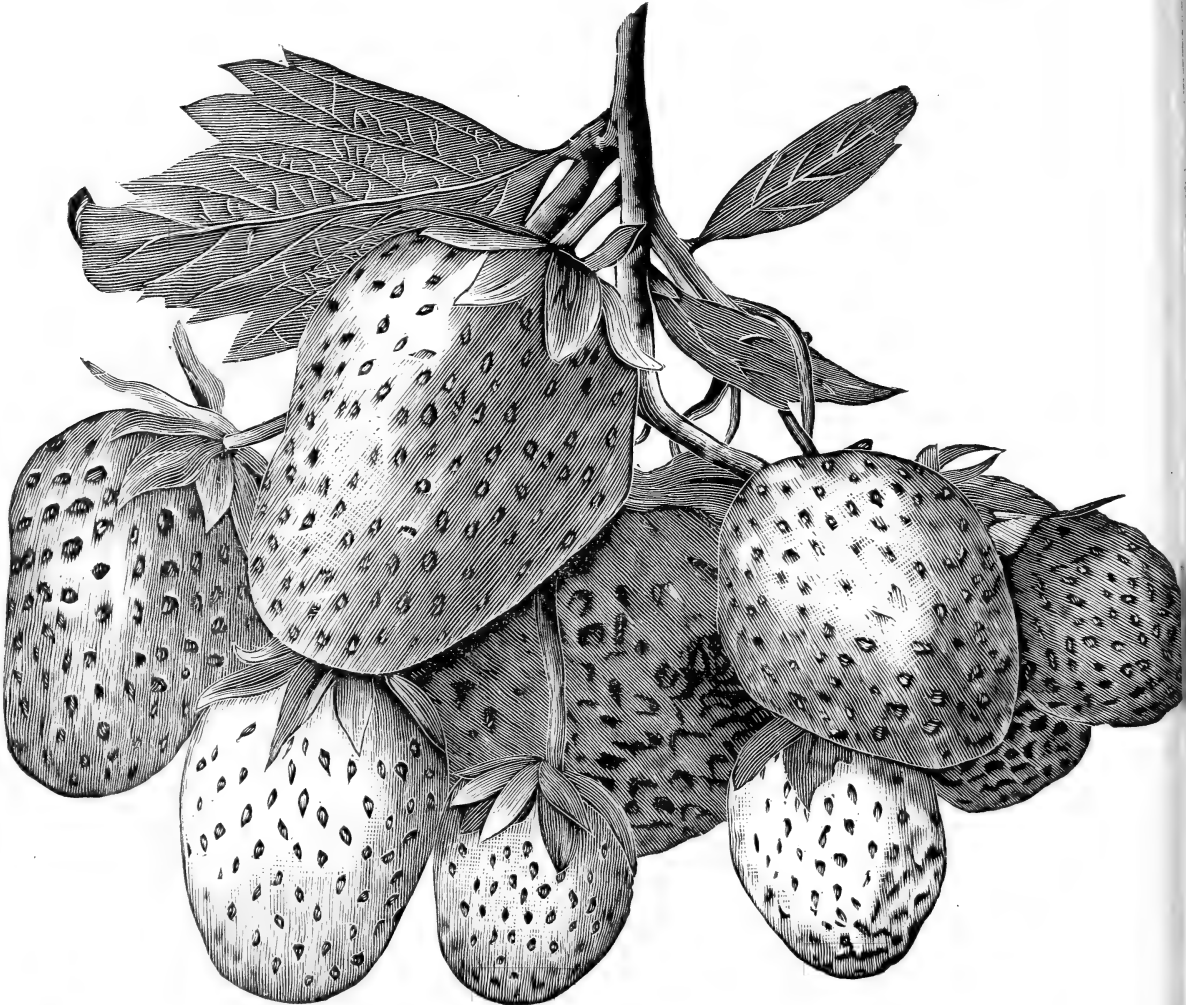
Bubach No. 5 Strawberry.

Charles Downing—A well known and popular family berry, of fine bearing,

great productiveness, and general adaptability to all soils and locations. A peculiarity of the variety lies in the fact that a bed of it is usually more fruitful the second year of bearing than the first, and unlike other sorts it will remain fruitful and fine without renewing for several years. A good shipper. Should be found in every home garden; large, firm, juicy, sweet, rich. Season medium.

lowed to run the entire season to matted rows. Better results will follow, if properly attended to. In comparing new varieties we always refer to the Crescent. The berries are of medium size, bright scarlet color and quite attractive. A good paying variety for family use and market. Season early to late.

Cumberland—One of the very best for the home garden and profitable for



Haverland Strawberry.

Crescent (P.)—Very few varieties are so immensely productive as this, and none succeed better under general cultivation. It seems to be in the lead with fruit growers. Any one can grow the Crescent, for it will almost take care of itself after it is put into the ground. It is very hardy and prolific, and should not be al-

market in many sections. A strong and vigorous plant, and under good cultivation productive. Berry very large, handsome, pleasant and agreeable. Season medium.

Haverland (P.)—A new variety from Ohio. The plant is a good strong grower, found to be free from rust; it sends out many runners like the Cres-

cent, and the smallest plants bear abundantly. By many it is considered the most productive yet introduced to the public, being the earliest large berry; all who grow berries for market know that means more money in the pocket; the fruit is very large, many berries being two inches long; it ripens all over and is of a bright, glossy red; succeeds everywhere. A large dealer in produce and berries writes: "I find the Haverland Strawberry is superior to any berry I handled last season. I find better sales for them than any other berry." Another states: "The Haverland Seedling is large, uniform in size, the plant a thrifty grower, and the experience I have had with the berry as a canner is equal to any berry in existence." We believe that the Haverland is all that was ever claimed for it. We think it will surpass the Crescent in size and productiveness, and probably when compared with other berries, it will stand at the head, being very large and smooth, sweet and of a delicious flavor; besides the yield of the berry is enormous. It should be found in every garden.

Jersey Queen (P.)—This is one of the finest and most profitable of standard sorts, bringing a good price in the market on account of its size and beauty; especially valuable in the home garden. The plant is strong and vigorous, productive; fruit large, handsome, firm, melting and high flavored; a fine late variety for the amateur.

Jessie—New; seedling from the Sharpless; fruit large, well formed and of a bright red color; plant a strong grower with good healthy foliage; a very promising variety. Early to medium.

Kentucky—Very popular as a late variety for home use on account of its good quality and productiveness. It succeeds well on all soils, and under almost any conditions. A native of Kentucky. Very large, bright color; sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fine market sort; one of the best late varieties.

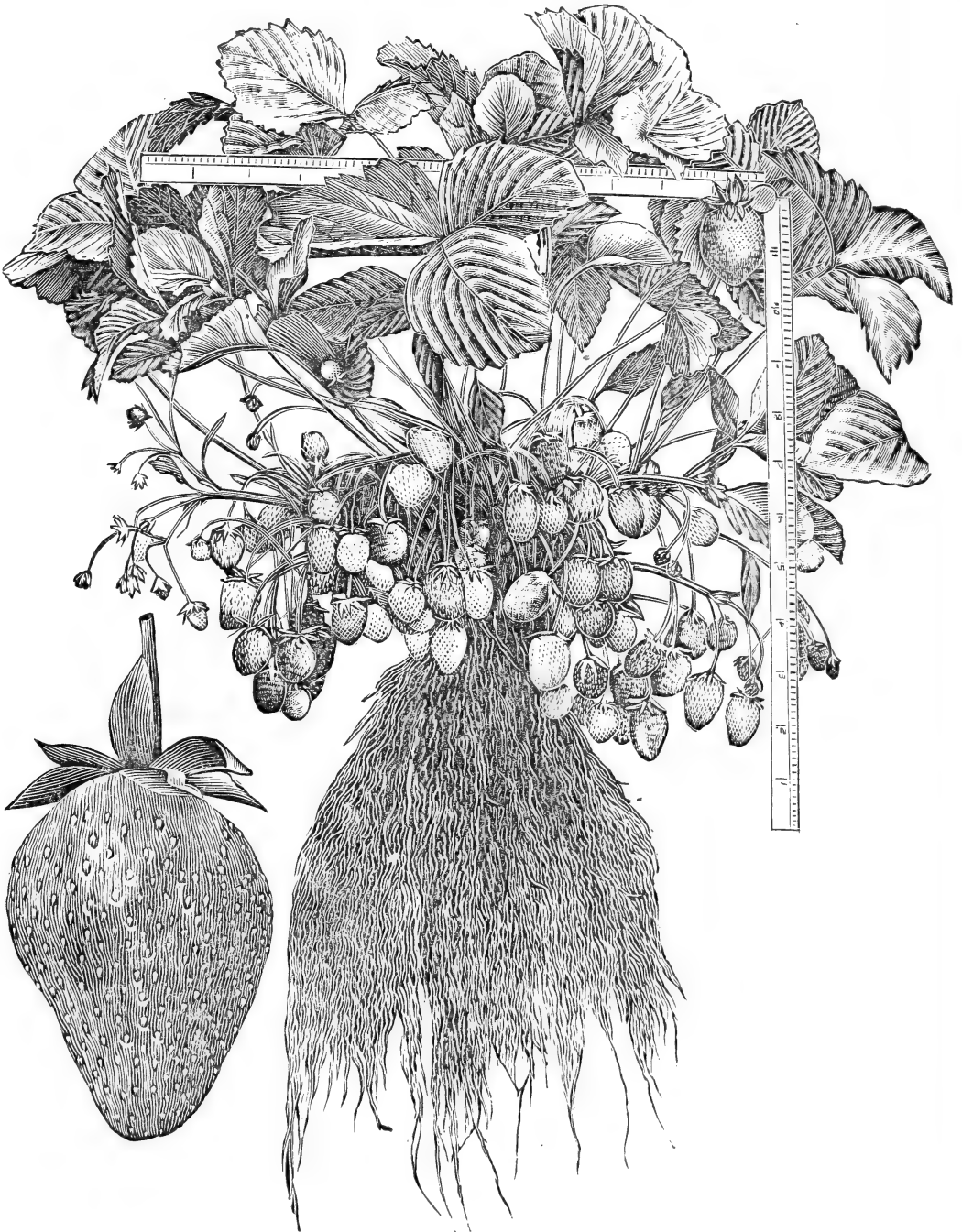
Manchester (P.)—A strong, healthy plant, producing an enormous crop

of large to very large berries, holding their size to the last picking. Does best on light, sandy soil; uniform size, bright, scarlet color; firm, sub-acid, good. Season medium to late.

Parker Earle—Produced in Texas in 1886, it has fruited every year since, developing and ripening its entire crop of regular and good marketable size berries; plant very robust, strong, penetrating roots; a model in make up; enormously productive; flowers perfect, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves; trusses strong, long and large; berries regular, conical, with short neck; glossy scarlet crimson, firm, no hollow core, seeds golden; it shows well several days after picking, carries finely in long shipments, presents an attractive appearance in the crate, and brings the highest price in market; season medium to late; the only variety producing a crop on our grounds this season; it set and matured a magnificent lot of berries, notwithstanding a series of heavy frosts during the time of blossoming that destroyed or seriously crippled every other sort. Berries on long, strong stalks held well above the ground; plant so strong a grower the foliage protects the blossom; plant makes such large crowns, will do best grown in hills. Judging from our experience, every one who plants Parker Earle can depend on a paying crop. Hon. H. E. VanDeman, Chief of the Department of Pomology, Washington, D. C., writing of the Parker Earle says: "The plant is very vigorous and makes runners very freely. It is abundantly productive and seems well suited to the extremes of temperature which our country affords. The root system is excellent and the flowers perfect. It has been tried in a small way in many States and seems to meet with general favor. The fruit is not large, but fully large enough, and of quite uniform size. Specimens rarely exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or fall below 1 inch in length. Its shape is decidedly conical, usually necked and regular in outline, not being cox-combed-shaped; color brilliant scarlet, but not dark, and evenly distributed; flesh firm and solid to the center, having no internal cavity. It is said to carry well to distant

markets. Its flavor is mild and yet not lacking in high character. The name was given by Mr. Munson in honor of the president of the Ameri-

can Horticultural Society, and it is fitting that so good a fruit should be named for so distinguished a grower of strawberries.



Parker Earle Strawberry.

Sharpless—One of the most popular strawberries of the day; plants exceedingly large, and very vigorous; quite free from rust or blight. Succeeds well in any heavy soil. Fruit large to very large; irregular in shape; dark red when fully ripe. Moderately firm, and of finest quality. Specimens exhibited weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and measured 7 inches in circumference. A profitable variety for home market, and one that will bring the home grower an abundance of fine fruit. Medium to late.

Windsor Chief (P.)—Introduced from Michigan in 1880 as a seedling of the Champion, fertilized by the Downing. It appears to combine many of the good qualities of each. Vigorous, healthy plant; enormously productive; berries large to very large;

rich, dark red color; very acid until fully ripe. One of the most profitable market berries, and if allowed to ripen on the vine it is one of the richest table berries if you have plenty of sugar.

Warfield (P.)—A valuable berry of good size and flavor. An abundant bearer and a first-class shipper. Season early; very vigorous; an excellent sort both for home and market.

Wilson Albany—This was for thirty years the standard by which all strawberries were measured. It is too well known to need description. Our plants are strictly pure. Upon strong moist soil it is large and productive. Beds should be renewed often. Its earliness and firmness make it very good for market. Holds its own wonderfully.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit should be had by every real estate owner. It succeeds best in a moderately rich, mellow soil. It should be planted in rows five or six feet apart, leaving the plants about four feet apart in the rows. They require good cultivation and that the ground be kept clear of weeds. Most of the suckers should be cut away to throw the strength into the stock for bearing. All the old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season is over.

All the tender or half tender kinds will be greatly benefited by protection during the Winter, which may be secured as follows: Raise the earth into a mound or bank between two hills or plants, and bend them down so as to meet and fasten them; cover with a little earth or coarse litter, which will preserve them perfectly till Spring, when they should be loosened, raised and tied to stakes.

(*b.* for black; *r.* for red; *y.* for yellow.)

Brandywine (r.)—A great market berry; large, red; moderately juicy, sprightly sub-acid; not of first quality, but very firm and bears transportation well; a strong grower, hardy and very productive.

Brinckle's Orange (y.)—Large; beautiful and delicious; plant tender; when slightly protected very productive.

Caroline (y.)—A seedling from Brinckle's Orange, that needs no winter protection; the fruit somewhat resembles its parent in appearance; and as the plant is vigorous and hardy it bids fair to supplant that old favorite variety.

Clarke (r.)—Large size; light crimson; juicy, rich and high flavored; canes erect, hardy and productive.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market (r.)—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any; berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

Doolittle (DOOLITTLE'S BLACK CAP.) (b.)—This is an improved variety of the common *Black Cap*, of medium size,



Cuthbert Raspberry.

dark purplish black, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; much esteemed for cooking; entirely hardy.

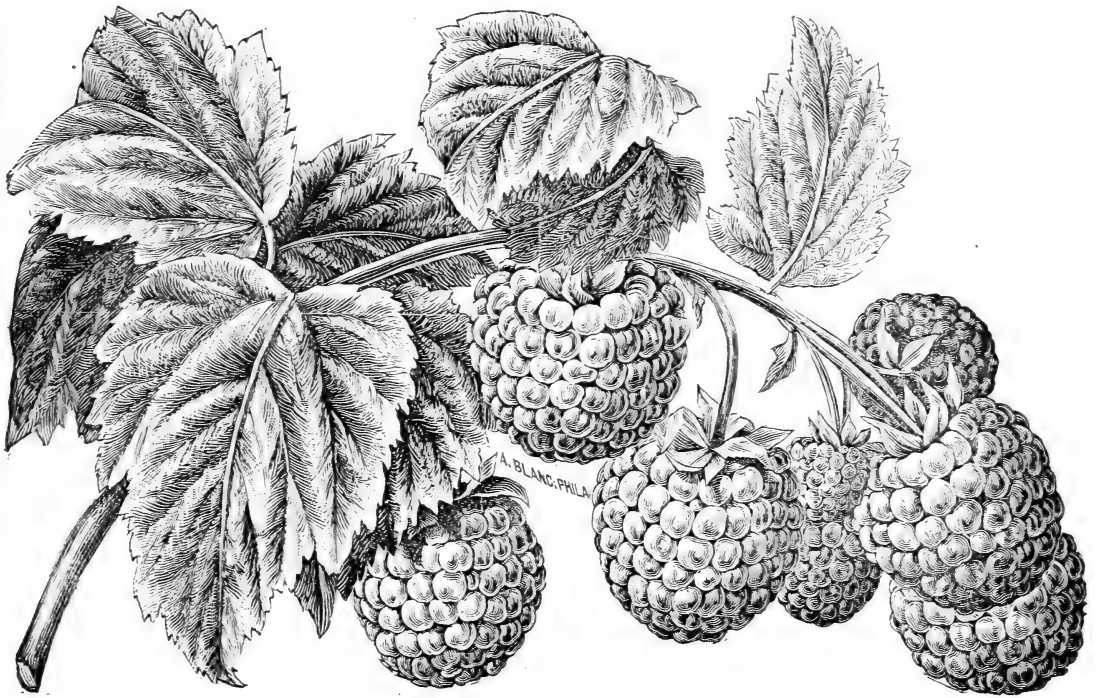
Earhart (EVER BEARING) (b.)—The best everbearing raspberry; fruit jet black; large size, good quality; very hardy.

Golden Queen (y.)—Among the flood of new raspberries lately introduced, we think the Golden Queen will take the front rank, and has the true merit which cannot fail to win. We have had yellow raspberries before of fine quality, but lacking other essential points necessary to make them worthy of general cultivation. *Now we think we have a yellow berry combining all the desirable qualities, flavor, size, hardiness and productiveness.* We all know what the Cuthbert is, one of the best berries for home or market purposes, and the Golden Queen is, in fact, a yellow Cuthbert. The originator says: Since the day it was found I have employed every means of testing the variety, with the object of determining fully its character, and from my experience with it I think it may be fittingly described as a variety with six cardinal virtues, viz.: 1. In flavor it

rivals (some have pronounced it superior to) that venerable and highest



Gregg Raspberry.



Golden Queen Raspberry.

in quality of all raspberries, the "Brinckle's Orange." 2. In beauty it transcends all other raspberries I have ever seen, being of a rich, bright, creamy yellow, imparting to it a most appetizing effect, both in the crate and upon the table. 3. In size it challenges the large Cuthbert. 4. In vigor it fully equals its parent—the canes attaining the dimensions of the Cuthbert or Queen, noted for its strong growth, and resists heat and drought even better. 5. In productiveness it excels the prolific Cuthbert. 6. In hardiness it has no superior.

Gregg (b.)—This remarkable sort is in every way larger and finer than the Mammoth Cluster, and will, we believe, take the lead of all the Black Cap varieties. It originated on the Ohio river, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and for several years past has held its most desirable qualities under various tests, and has steadily improved upon acquaintance. The berries are very large, frequently measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches around, black with a light bloom, comparatively free from seed, and in quality as good as, if not better than, the best Black Cap now known. The growth of cane

is very strong, and the wonderful display of large, handsome fruit surpasses anything we have ever seen before. As a market berry it must prove exceedingly valuable, the fruit being very firm so as to ship in the best order, and will keep in salable condition longer than any other raspberry. In the Winter of 1878-9, Gregg withstood a temperature of 22° below zero, and was not injured in the least in cane or bud. Every family should have plants enough so give them a table supply, and market gardeners will find it a most profitable investment.

Hansell (r.)—An early red variety. It seems likely to be a valuable acquisition to the list.

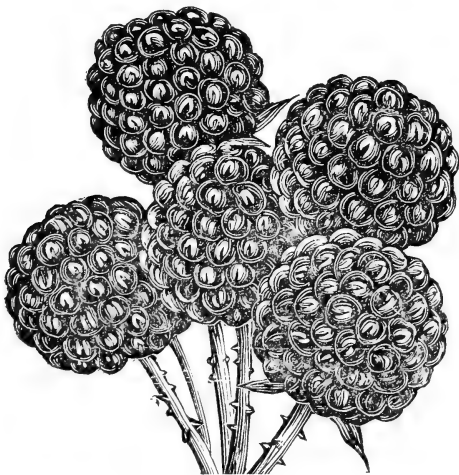
Herstine (r.)—Large, roundish conical; light crimson, moderately firm; parts freely from the core; rich and highly perfumed; a strong grower; hardy and very productive. A variety raised from seed of Philadelphia and Allen, and highly recommended.

Hilborn (b.)—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is about the size of the Gregg, jet black, and of the best quality. Nearly every one says, "This is the best Black Cap



Marlboro Raspberry.

I ever tasted." It ripens nearly a week later than Souhegan, and bears a long time. Fully sustains all claims ever made for it, and is the best second early Black Cap; should be in every home garden.



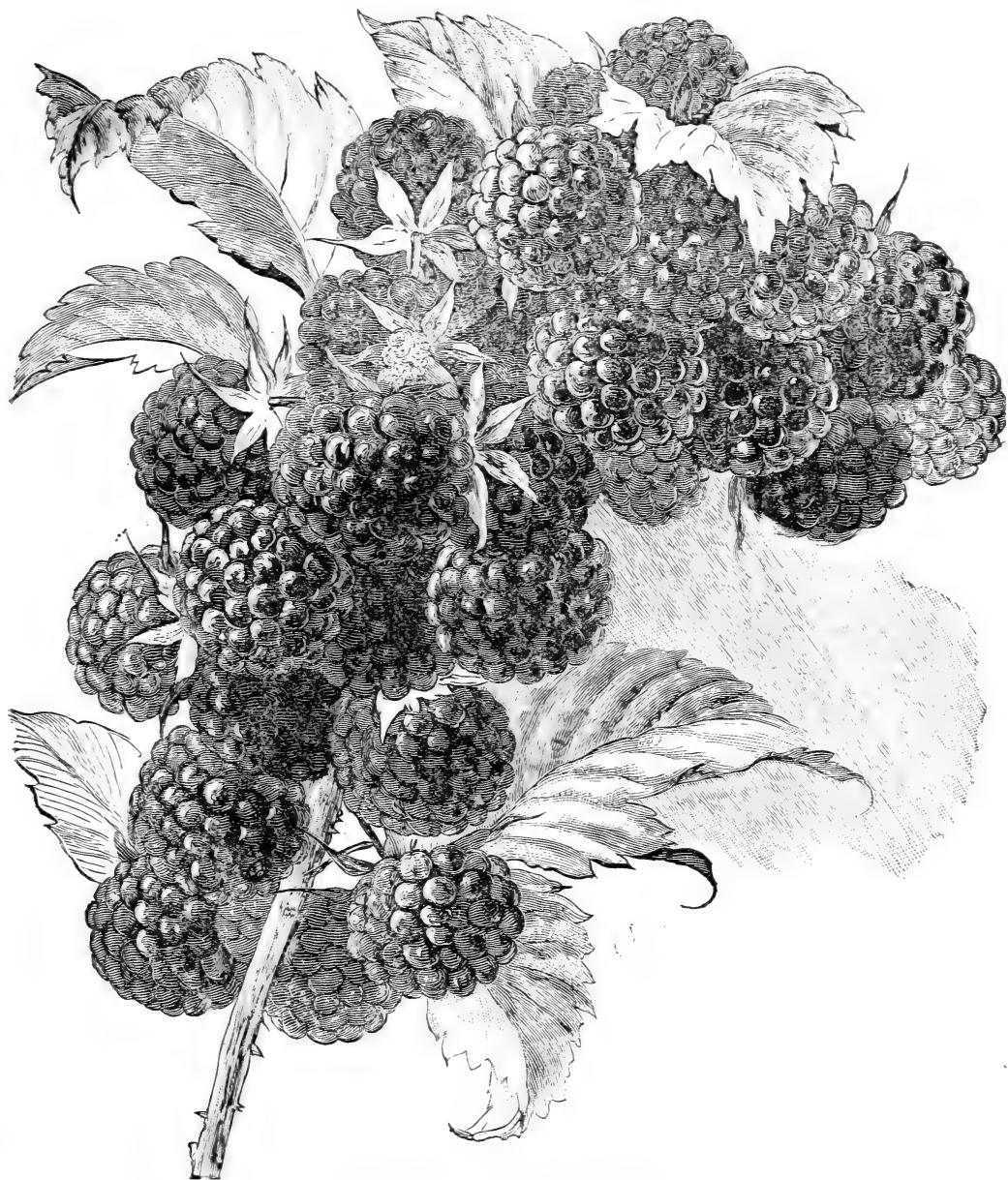
Ohio Raspberry.

Johnston's Sweet Black Cap (*b.*)—A variety of great merit for evaporating. Rather smaller than the Gregg; of same color. A good strong grower, healthy and hardy; ripening with Souhegan; stands up well in picking and handling. Its greatest merit is in its high quality and delicious sweetness of berry.

Mammoth Cluster (*b.*)—Large size, black or dark purplish black; very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy, and sufficiently firm to bear transportation to the most distant market.

Marlboro (*r.*)—The largest early Red Raspberry, ripening only a trifle later than Hansell. Beautiful bright scarlet, of good but not high quality; cane hardy and productive. All things considered, probably the best early Raspberry for the North.

Ohio (*b.*)—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning and evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts; berry not



Mammoth Cluster Raspberry.

quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality, and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

Palmer's Seedling (*b.*)—It ripens at the same time as Souhegan. What we claim for the Palmer is iron-clad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality of fruit, and wonderful productiveness, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of the berry.

Philadelphia (*r.*)—Medium size, round, dark red, mild, sub-acid; moderately firm; canes strong, stocky, almost without spines; valuable for marketing, requiring no winter protection.

Progress (*b.*)—An early variety from New Jersey; very hardy, vigorous and productive; a promising sort.

Shaffer's Colossal (*b.*)—Very hardy and productive. Fruit of large size, and

of a dull purplish color, but luscious, and of a rich, sprightly flavor.

Souhegan or Tyler (*b.*)—One of the earliest black raspberries and leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonder-

fully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm and sweet; pleasant flavor.

Turner (*r.*)—The Turner is valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality. It is full medium size, and of fine red color. The bush is very hardy, standing uninjured where many varieties have winter-killed outright.

CURRENTS.

Currants form a wholesome Summer fruit. The many purposes to which they can be devoted, and the ease with which they are cultivated, make them very desirable. They will grow in any common garden, but will be benefited by keeping the ground mellow and loose, and free from grass, and occasionally thinning out the old wood.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

Very few people have any adequate idea of the great profit of Currant growing. The Rev. Dr. Cannon, of Geneva, N. Y., has sold from one-sixteenth of an acre, 15 bushels, besides what his family used. He received \$4 to \$5 per bushel. His bushes then yielded at the rate of 240 bushels per acre, which at \$5 per bushel is \$1,200, and \$4 is \$960 per acre.

T. B. Wakeman, of Westport, Conn., has 10 acres of currants which have averaged more than \$500 per acre.

(*b.* for black; *r.* for red; *y.* for yellow.)



Black Champion Currant.

Black Champion (*b.*)—A new variety from England; has been tested for several years in this country, and proves the

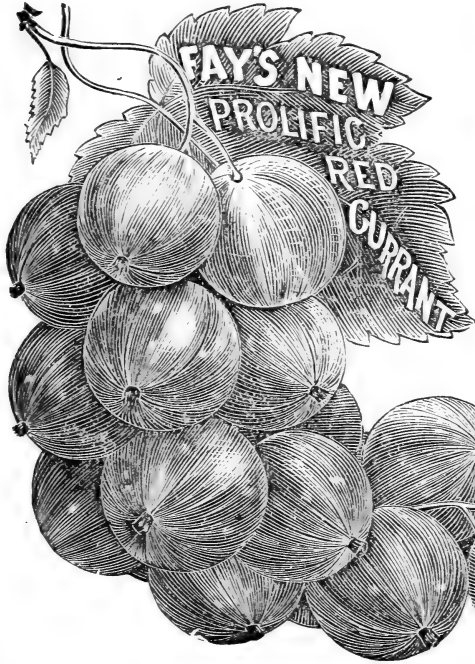
best black currant yet introduced; excellent quality and flavor; a strong grower and very productive.

Cherry (*r.*)—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Crandall (*b.*)—A native black seedling of the Western wild Currant; productive, a strong; vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

Fay's Prolific (*r.*)—Has been cultivated for some years alongside of the best and most popular old varieties, and has sustained all claims that were ever made for it by the originator, which were as large as Cherry, berries much more uniform, with larger stems and fruit less acid, and far more productive. Will undoubtedly take the place of Cherry and La Versailles both for home use and market.

La Versailles (*r.*)—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.



North Star (*r.*)—A new variety from the North West; said to be very sweet and rich in quality; firm; a good market sort; extremely hardy, strong grower and very productive. We believe this variety worthy of a trial everywhere.

Red Dutch (*r.*)—An old variety, excellent and well known.

Victoria (*r.*)—Large bright red, with very long bunches; late; a good bearer.

White Dutch (*w.*)—An excellent and well known sort.

White Grape (*w.*)—Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sort;

Lee's Prolific (*b.*)—An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

very distinct from the White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

White Gondoin (*w.*)—A large, light-colored sort; sweet; vigorous and productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry thrives best on a cool, deep, rich soil; it should be annually pruned in the Spring, and will be benefited by mulching with manure, which should be left on the surface till after the crop has been gathered.

The varieties we offer below are not subject to mildew, which has been a source of discouragement to many growers.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The interest in, and demand for this fruit is constantly growing. The expense of cultivation is light and the returns yielded by it are most satisfactory. One firm from one and one-half acres sold \$900 worth of fruit. Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre the third year from planting, and from 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year. The price being from \$4 to \$6 per bushel usually.

Downing—Large size, oval; greenish-white; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use. The best of all the American varieties.

Golden Prolific—An American seedling of promise; fruit large, deep golden yellow; quality excellent; very productive.

Houghton's Seedling—Small to medium

size, roundish oval; pale red; sweet; very productive and valuable.

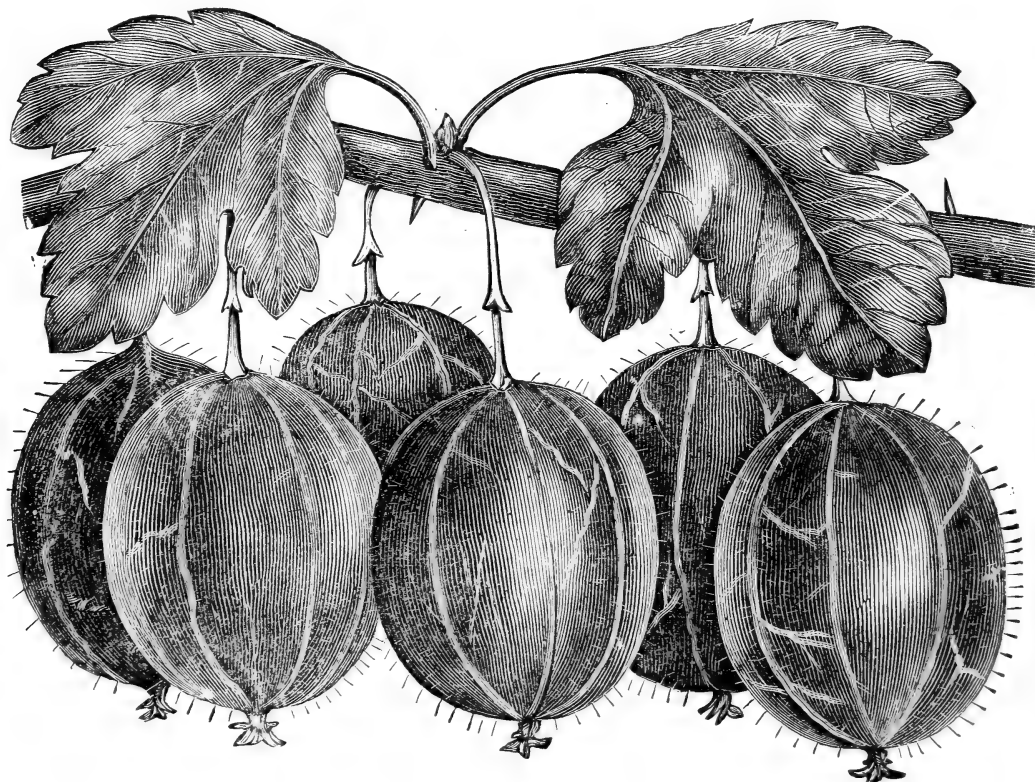
Red Jacket—A new red berry of large size, and good quality; productive; hardy.

Smith's Improved (SMITH'S SEEDLING)—One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy.

Success—A new Canadian seedling of great promise; color greenish yellow; of large size and early; hardy, vigorous and of excellent quality.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

There are very few of these that succeed here on account of their liability to mildew, and also being more or less uncertain. The following varieties are believed to be exempt from these drawbacks, and we therefore offer them believing that they will meet every requirement of a first-class Gooseberry.



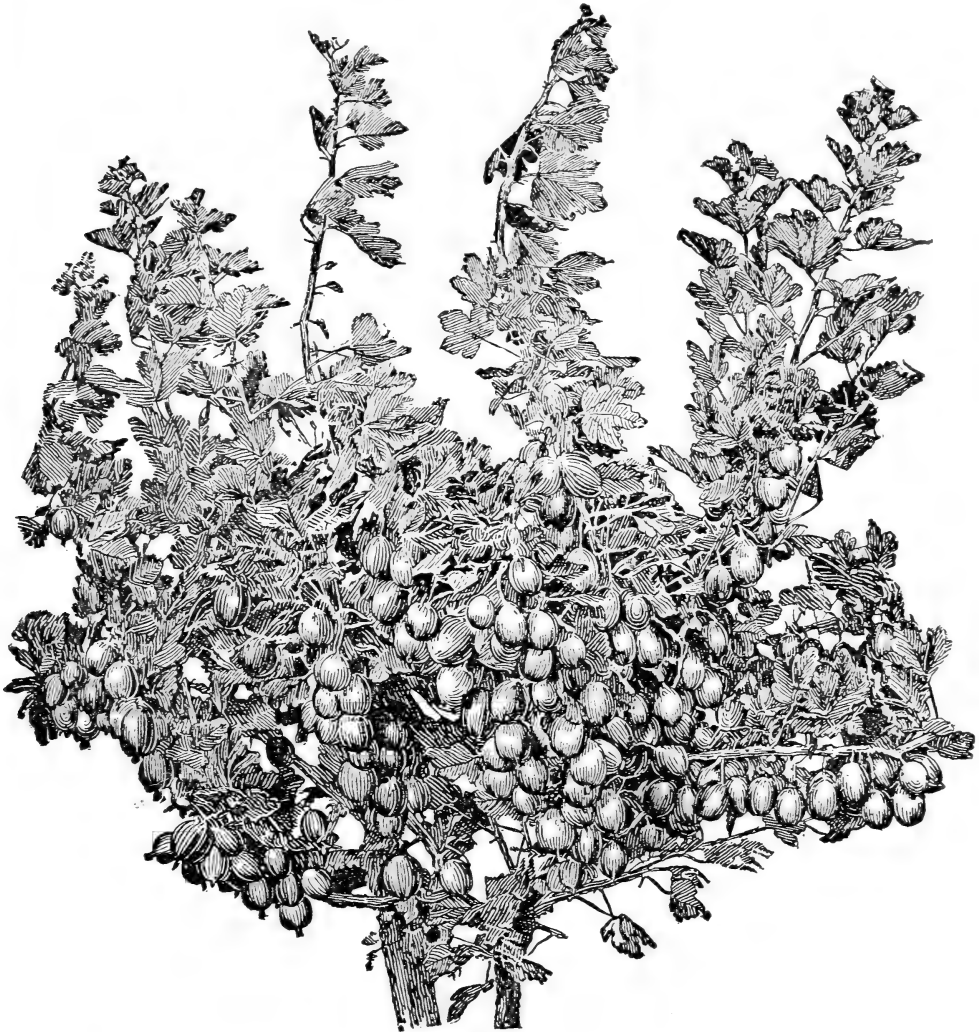
Branch of Industry Gooseberry.

Crown Bob—A fine red sort of good quality and size.

Industry—Unequaled for size, flavor and productiveness; large size; dark red;

hairy or rough; with a very pleasant and agreeable flavor.

White Smith—Fruit large, roundish, oblong and smooth; flavor first-rate and generally succeeds well.



Bush of Industry Gooseberry.

BLACKBERRIES.

The cultivation of this very delicious and healthy fruit is attended with so little trouble and expense that every garden, however small, should have at least one dozen plants. For cooking purposes, they are unsurpassed, and will yield a dark wine of excellent quality.

Any moderately rich soil will answer for their cultivation, but to avoid a too strong growth and straggling habit, the ends of the shoots must be occasionally pinched in during the growing season, thereby encouraging the plants to form dwarf bushes; being easier to work among them, and at the same time make the plants produce a larger crop and finer berries.

An annual dressing with manure will produce an excellent effect on the succeeding crop of fruit.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

Purdy & Johnston, of Palmyra, N. Y., have received about \$650 per acre from their Blackberries. The bushes averaged 100 bushels per acre and sold at from twenty to twenty-two cents a quart.

William Parry, the well-known fruit grower, of Cinnaminson, N. J., says that "at the average price at which Blackberries have sold in the market for ten years, a field with ordinary treatment will yield from \$400 to \$500 per acre, net."



Early Cluster Blackberry.

Agawam—Medium; sweet, melting to the core; hardy; early.

Ancient Briton—This promising variety was brought from Wales some years since, and has gradually risen in public estimation upon its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable berry. A large number of acres are in bearing in Wisconsin which find a ready market in Milwaukee and Chicago at four cents a quart more than any other variety. It is reported from Wisconsin that

one field, planted three by four feet apart, produced the enormous amount of 500 bushels to the acre. The plant is very vigorous and healthy and extremely hardy; the fruit stems are large and profusely loaded with immense luscious berries.

Bangor—A new variety of very remarkable excellence. It originated on one of the islands of the Penobscot River and withstands the severity of the Maine winters perfectly *without protection*. Is very productive, yield-

ing regular and abundant crops of fruit. A gentleman of great experience, who has grown all the best kinds of fruit suited to that climate, says that it is a great bearer, and is *two weeks earlier* than any other variety he has grown to success. In a recent letter he says that he has "been trying all sorts of blackberries for twenty years, and this is the first and only one I have found worth cultivating here." Berry large, growing in clusters of ten or twelve; stem short; flavor very rich and good, equal to the best. Early August. Later tests on our grounds show that

Early Harvest—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer; it is so early, and bears so well, eats so well, ships so well, and *sells* so well, that it is of very notable value for a large portion of our country.

Erie—A good market variety; it originated near the shore of Lake Erie in Northern Ohio, some ten years ago; its extra qualities having only been brought to public notice recently. It is certainly an acquisition to the list of blackberries, filling a long



Erie Blackberry.

in addition to the fact that its hardiness makes it valuable for cold sections, its splendid quality and great productiveness make it a berry worthy of a place in every garden. It cannot be surpassed.

Early Cluster—A native of New Jersey, said to ripen between Early Harvest and Wilson; claimed to be hardy and productive.

felt want, viz.: A perfectly hardy as well as at the same time a first-class berry. It is a strong healthy grower, free from diseases liable to attack the blackberry; productive as the Lawton and without its failings; very early, ripening even before the Wilson; of extra good quality; large fine berries, jet black in color, firm in texture, making it necessarily a

popular sort for distant shipments as well as for home market. Probably its greatest merit lies in its extreme hardiness, it having withstood a temperature of 25° below zero; it will therefore be very desirable for our customers in northern climates.

Kittatinny—Very large size; slightly conical; shining black; moderately firm; sweet, rich and excellent. Canes strong; very productive and hardy.

Lucretia (DEWBERRY.)—A trailing form of the Blackberry, with large, beautiful, luscious fruit. It matures in advance of the ordinary varieties.

New Rochelle (LAWTON.)—An old variety; valuable in certain sections; hardy and productive.

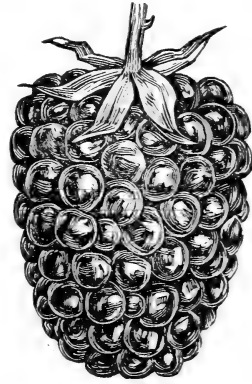
Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; ripens in good season.

Taylor—One of the largest blackberries grown; fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.

Wachusett—Fruit medium size, oblong, oval, firm; sweet and of good quality; good keeper; ships well; valuable for

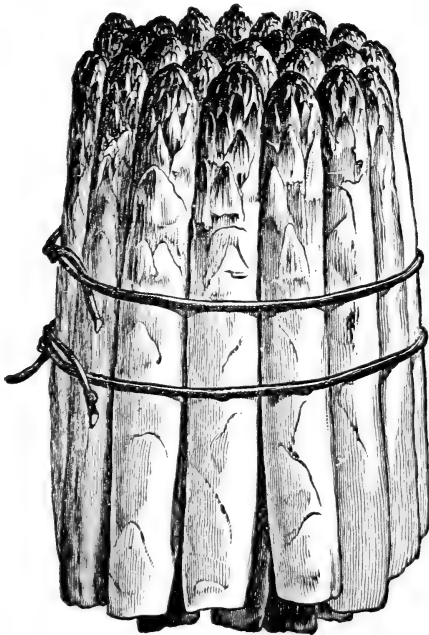
market; plant vigorous, very hardy and *comparatively free from thorns.*

Wilson's Early—Of good size; very early; beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor, and very productive; ripens the whole crop nearly together.



Wilson, Jr. Blackberry.*

Wilson Junior—Is the largest and most productive blackberry known; measures three and one-quarter inches around crosswise, and three and three-fourths inches around lengthwise; produces its fruit in immense clusters; ripens evenly; becomes sweet as soon as black; holds its color well after being picked, and brings the highest price in the market. Ripens early in July.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed, dig the soil deep and incorporate in it a heavy coat of rotten manure or well decomposed compost. Plant the roots in rows four to six feet apart, and three feet between the roots, about eight or ten inches deep. Cover the bed in the Autumn with manure and fork it in in the Spring.

Conover's Colossal—A variety universally acknowledged to be an improvement on the older sorts on account of its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored. It is claimed that it can be cut one year sooner than the other varieties.

Giant—The Giant was formerly the only kind grown, but is now superseded by the above improved variety.

Palmetto—A new extra early variety, of great value; tender and of good flavor; said to be earlier and even more productive than the well known popular Conover's Colossal.

RHUBARB.

The large size, fine texture, and superior quality of this new variety over the old cultivated "*Pie Plant*" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it.

We have frequently grown stalks, with ordinary cultivation, as thick as a man's wrist, and from three to four feet in length; but with deep and rich cultivation this is usually the case; in fact, no plant is more benefited by a heavy coat of strong, rich manure than the rhubarb.

The plants should be set four feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

Early Scarlet—Rather small; early and good.

Myatt's Linnæus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize

the old "*Pie Plant*." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Largest and best of all.

Victoria—Early; tender; medium size.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture.

Downing's Everbearing—This very delicious variety originated from seed of the *Morus multicaulis*; having the strong, vigorous habit of that species, and producing a large fruit of a dark purplish black color; flesh juicy, rich, sprightly, and delicious; very productive, and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time.

New American—One of the best; hardy; fruit of excellent quality; ripe from June 15 to September 20.

Russian—Brought from Southern Russia by the Mennonites. Tree very hardy and a rapid grower; specimens

six years old are twenty feet high and six to eight inches in diameter; very prolific; commencing to fruit when three years old; the berries are good for dessert, and fine for jellies; the leaves are the best for raising silk cocoons which are of the first quality.

White (MORUS ALBA.)—Mostly cultivated for silk; produces a small white fruit.

Youngken's Seedling—Similar to the Downing; fruit not quite so large, and ripens its crop at one time; very prolific.

NUTS.

Almond, Hard-Shell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

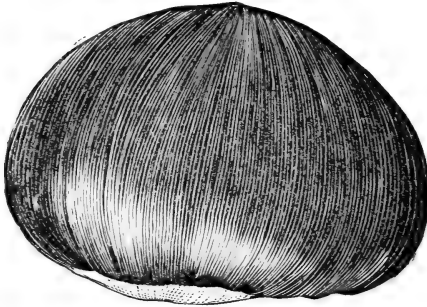
Almond, Soft-Shell—This is the "*Ladies' Almond*" of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.

Butternut—A fast growing native tree; producing valuable nuts.

Chestnut, American—Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

Chestnut, Japan—New, and a valuable acquisition. Nuts very large, and often five in a burr; sweet and well

flavored. Commences bearing at an early age, and very prolific.



Chestnut, Spanish.

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts, that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American, and the tree not quite so hardy.

Filbert, American—Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive.

Filbert, English—The fruit of this being so much larger and better flavored

than our native species, gives it the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where it will succeed

Hickory Shell Bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this in quality; it possesses a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly, not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Walnut, Black—The well known native species; hardy, prolific and valuable; timber in point of durability is difficult to excel.

Walnut, English—This rich and fine flavored nut is moderately hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

FIGS.

Although not quite hardy in the Northern States, Figs will survive the winter by merely bending the tops to the ground and covering them with soil. In the protected yards of our cities, these plants need only wrapping in straw to insure a crop of fruit. The most certain plan is to grow them in large boxes, and place in cold greenhouses or cellars during the winter months.

Brown Turkey—Large; oblong or pyriform; dark brown, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh red, and of a delicious flavor. Very reliable.

Celestial—Small; pale violet, with a beautiful bloom; very sugary and excellent; tree prolific and easily grown.

Marseilles—Small; roundish-obovate; almost white, or yellowish green; flesh white, sweet and rich. Valuable for forcing.

White Ischia—Quite small; roundish-obovate; pale yellowish green; flesh purplish, and high flavored. One of the hardiest varieties.



Ornamental Department.

Brief Suggestions to Planters.

What to Plant.—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue, everything that is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants.

For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Upright Deciduous; Weeping or Drooping Deciduous, and Evergreen. The shrubs have been similarly arranged, and parties desiring to make selections for particular purposes will find this classification useful.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiræa, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Snow-Ball, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that Planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant.—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally.

How to Plant—Preparation of the Roots.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads, should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the frame work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but *Arbor Vitæ* and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens.—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

ALDER (*Alnus*).

The cut-leaved varieties are among the finest ornamental trees, and are rapid and robust growers.

European or Common (*Glutinosa*)—Rapid growing, when matured 30 to 60 feet high; specially adapted to moist situations.

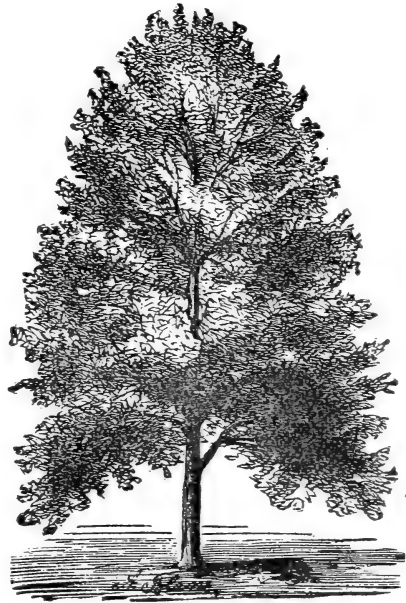
Imperial Cut-Leaved (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicately and deeply cut foliage; hardy, and of vigorous growth, forming an open and handsomely shaped head. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown. One of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

This family comprises many varieties of great value.

Cut Leaf (*Lentiscifolia*)—A rare and elegant lawn tree.

European Flowering (*Ornus*)—Flowers greenish white, fringe like.



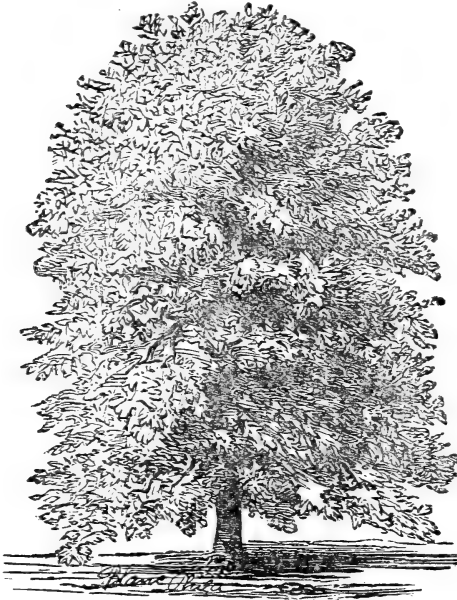
Ash.

Golden Barked (*Amea*)—Particularly conspicuous in winter.

White (*Alba*)—Our own noble native ash.

BEECH (Fagus).

A very elegant lawn tree, and when it attains age can hardly be surpassed. Noted for rich, glossy foliage.



American Beech.

American (Ferruginea)—A well known native sort, attaining a height of 50 feet and upwards.

European (Sylvatica)—Similar to the American variety in height.

Fern Leaved (Heterophylla)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut fern-like foliage, and a graceful, wavy aspect. When fully grown, 25 to 35 feet high.

Purple Leaved (Purpurea)—A remarkable variety, with very dark purplish foliage, changing to crimson, and again in the fall to dark purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees. Highly ornamental and desirable. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.

BIRCH (Betula).

Graceful and suitable for any lawn. Hardy and thrifty in all soils.

Black Birch (Lenta)—Looks like a cherry tree.

Canoe Birch (Papyracea)—This magnificent tree has gathered about it more poetic associations than any other native tree.

Common White (Alba)—A well known variety, making a vigorous, erect growth, and having long, slender branches. Very desirable. Fifteen to thirty feet when fully grown.

Purple Leaved (Foliis purpureis)—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich purple foliage. Twenty to twenty-five feet when fully grown.

Pyramidal (Fastigiata)—Habit like Lombardy Poplar; very picturesque.

Red Birch (Nigra)—Satin shreds of reddish bark. Very striking.

Yellow Birch (Excelsa)—Few know how beautiful this native birch is.

CATALPA.

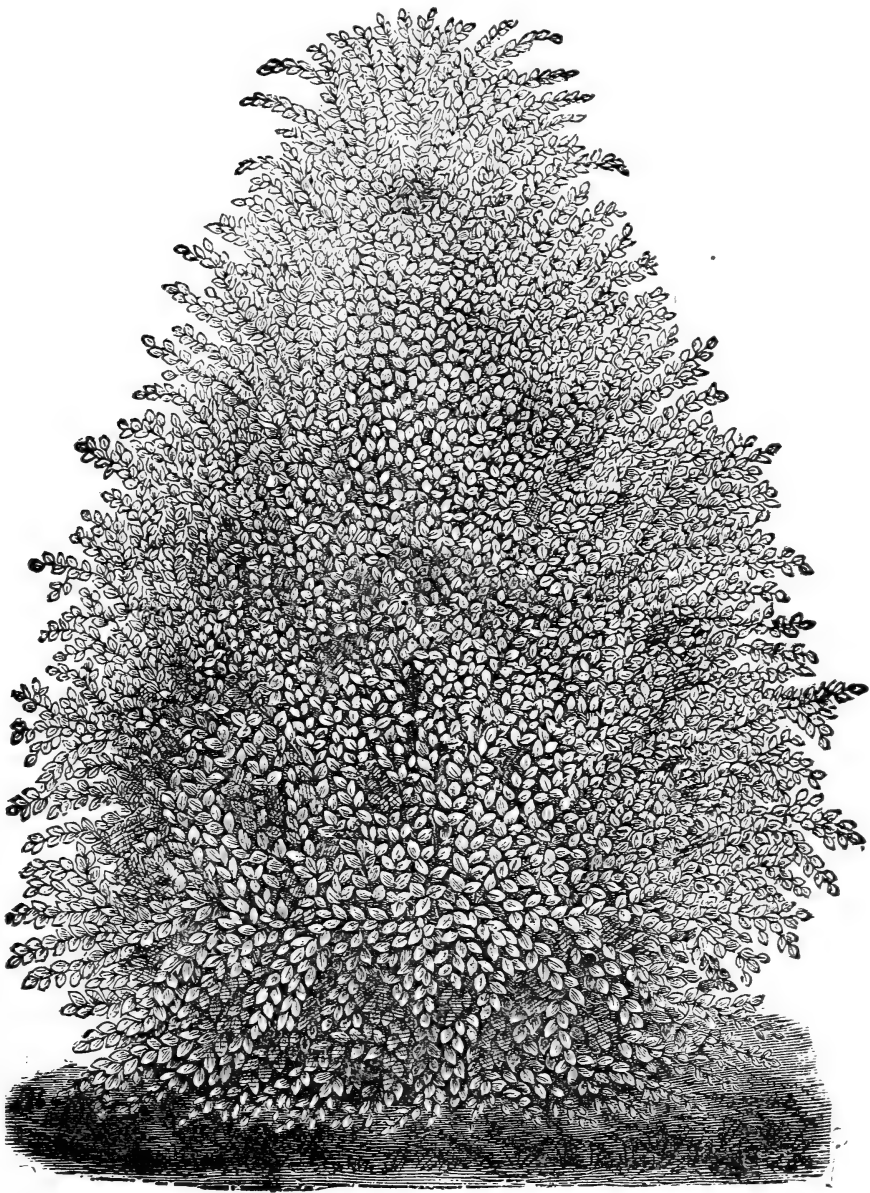
This is a tropical looking tree, and flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. A very attractive lawn tree.



Flowers of the Catalpa.

Hardy or Western (Speciosa)—This early blooming upright variety is much hardier than the Syringa Leaved; having proved itself able to stand the severe winters of Wisconsin and Iowa; making when planted in groves straight symmetrical trees, suitable for posts or railway ties, for which purposes it is one of the most useful trees known, lasting in many instances nearly or quite a century.

Syringa Leaved (Syringifolia)—A rapid growing tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves, producing clusters of white and purple flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. Twenty-five to thirty-five feet high when fully grown.



Purple Leaved Beech.

CHERRY (Cerasus).

A very ornamental tree, especially adapted for small grounds.

Chinese Double-Flowering (*Sinensis flore plena*)—A valuable variety, with large, double white flowers.

Double Flowering (*Flore alba plena*)—A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in

May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

Ranunculus-Like Flowering Cherry (*Caproniana ranunculiflora*)—An important addition.

Seibolds Double Red Flowering (*Seiboldii rubra plena*)—A valuable red blossoming variety.



Large Double-Flowering Cherry.

CHESTNUT (*Castanear*).

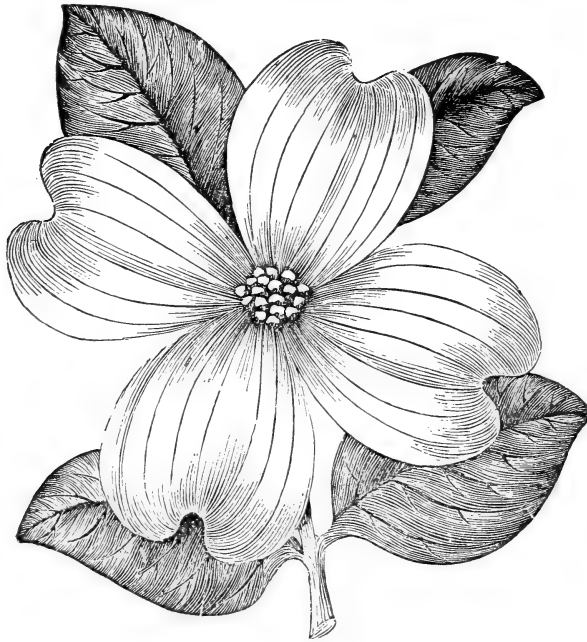
See also Nuts, Page 69.

Double-Flowering American (*Augustifolia*)—New; a sturdy grower; hardy, and of medium size. Flowers resemble delicate pink roses, and are very fragrant. When in bloom looks like a mammoth rose bush. Blooms while very young. Suitable for almost all soils.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

Red Flowering (*Flore rubro*)—A valuable variety, producing beautiful carmine flowers, of great value.

White-Flowering (*Florida*)—A fine American tree, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. Foliage of a grayish green color, very glossy and handsome, turning in the Autumn to a *deep red*, rendering the tree one of the most beautiful objects at that season. The flowers appear before the leaves in the Spring and are about three inches in diameter; white and very showy.



White Flowering Dogwood.

CRAB (*Pyrus*).

Chinese Double White Flowering (*Spectabilis flore albo pleno*)—Fragrant flowers in clusters.

Chinese Double Rose Flowering (*Spectabilis flore rosea pleno*)—Most ornamental of all crabs.

It is one of the most valuable ornamental trees.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

Noble trees for street or lawn planting.

American White (*Americana*)—A native tree of large size, with open spreading head and graceful drooping branches. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds admirably even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp.

Belgica—Large size; valuable for street planting.

Blandford (*Superba*)—A superb shade tree, and highly ornamental.

English (*Campestris*)—A native of Europe, forming a tall erect tree, with slender branches and small leaves. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.

Golden-Leaved (*Wredei aurea*)—Beautiful golden-yellow foliage; should be planted in half-shade.

Huntingdon (*Huntingdoni*)—One of the most desirable elms for any purpose; of very erect habit and a rapid, vigorous grower. Bark clean and smooth. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.

Monumental (*Monumentalis*)—A dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column.

Purple Filbert-Leaved (*Corylifolia purpurea*)—A desirable variety.

Purple Leaved (*Purpurea*)—A very beautiful and distinct variety; leaves of rich purple when young. When fully grown, 15 to 25 feet high.

Purple Myrtle-Leaved (*Myrtifolia purpurea*)—Small, elegant foliage.

Red, or Slippery (*Fulva*)—A well known native variety.

Scotch (*Montana*)—A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.

Serrated-Leaved (*Serratifolia*)—Valuable and much esteemed.

Siberian Evergreen (*Sibirica*)—Holds its foliage later than any other Elm.

Variiegated (*Macrophylla punctata*)—Foliage distinctly variegated with silvery blotches and stripes.

Variiegated English (*Variiegata argentea*)—Variiegation constant; very fine.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

Very desirable for lawn or street.

Double White Flowering (*Alba flore pleno*)—A very fine and rare variety, having double flowers, in larger spikes or panicles than the common sort; one of the best. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet.

European or White Flowering (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, forming a round, compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers early in Spring. Very desirable on account of its hardy, healthy habit. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet high.

Memminger's (*Memmingerii*)—A handsome variety, with foliage mottled with white.

Ohio Buckeye (*Glabra*)—A popular variety in the west.

Red Flowering (*Rubicunda*)—A splendid tree, producing showy, red flowers a little later in the season than the white; foliage a deeper green. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet. The white and the red flowering contrast well when planted together.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD (*Cercis*).

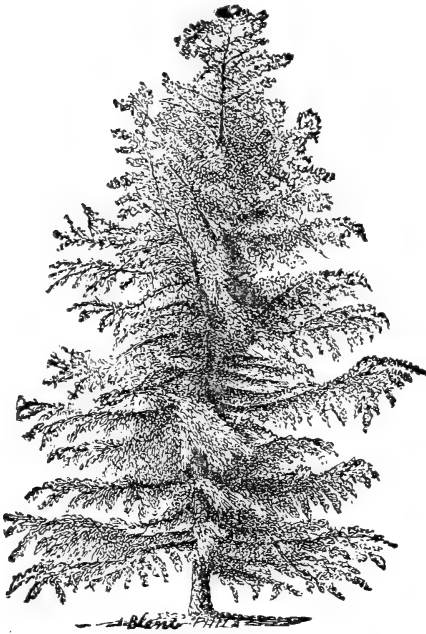
American (*Canadensis*)—A very ornamental tree, medium in size, with heart-shaped leaves of pure green color and glossy surface. Before the foliage appears, it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers from which it derives its name, *Red Bud*. It is a very beautiful and effective tree. It flowers at the same time as the Chinese Magnolias, and when planted with them produces a very beautiful effect. It makes but a small tree.

Japan (*Japonica*)—A small variety of value.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*).

Alpine or Scotch (*Alpinus*)—A valuable variety, producing long clusters of yellow blossoms.

Common, or Golden Chain—Bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in June; smooth and shiny foliage. Very showy and beautiful, and valuable for every lawn. When fully grown, 15 to 20 feet high.

LARCH (Larix).

Larch.

European (Europæa)—A beautiful, rapid growing tree, of irregular pyramidal form, with small, drooping branches. Very desirable and universally sought in all sections. When fully grown, 30 to 40 feet.

LINDEN, OR LIME (Tilia).

Very beautiful and desirable. The flowers yield a delicate perfume.

American, or Basswood (Americana)—A rapid-growing, open head or spreading tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage. When fully grown, 40 to 60 feet.

Cut, or Fern-Leaved (Laciniata)—A very attractive variety.

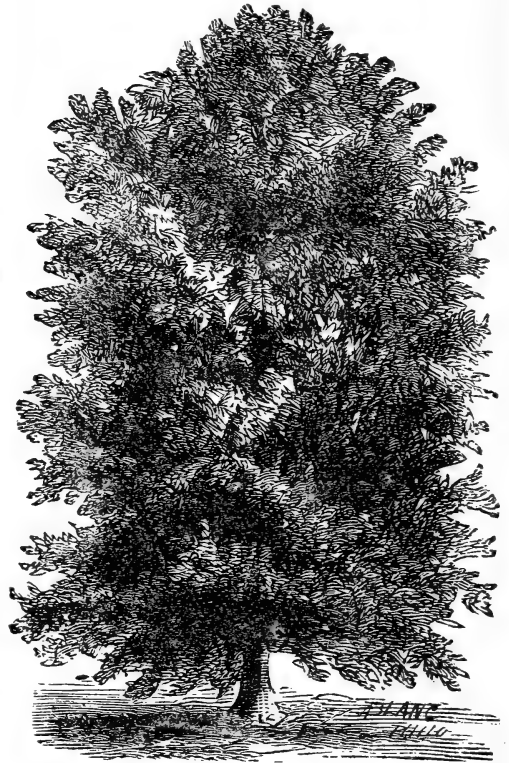
European (Europæa)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; smaller in all its parts than the preceding, and more valuable for street or lawn planting. When fully grown, 30 to 50 feet.

Pyramidalis—A compact growing and valuable sort.

Red Fern-Leaved (Laciniata rubra)—One of the finest for lawn purposes.

White-Leaved European (Alba)—A vigorous growing tree, with large, hand-

some foliage, quite downy and whitish underneath; smooth above; very valuable. When fully grown 20 to 25 feet.



Linden.

MAGNOLIA (Magnolia).

Very beautiful, but exceedingly difficult to transplant with success.

Chinese White (Conspicua)—A small tree, quite hardy, producing large, pure white flowers—very numerous and appearing before the leaves.

Cucumber Tree (Acuminata)—A magnificent tree, growing very rapidly, and often attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height, producing in June yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage, rapid growth and fine flowers.

Glaucous-Leaved, or Swamp Laurel, Sweet Bay (Glauca)—A small tree producing fragrant white flowers in May.

Lenne (Lennei)—A very showy flower; cup-shaped; crimson-purple outside and pearl colored within; one of the finest of the purple Magnolias.

Norberts (*Norbertiana*)—Flowers large, reddish purple. A valuable variety.

Showy Flowered (*Speciosa*)—Flowers a little smaller than *Soulange*; bloom a week later and remain longer on the tree than any other variety; hardy and valuable.

Soulange (*Soulangeana*)—A variety of the *Conspicua*, with showy white and purple flowers—cup-shaped and three to five inches in diameter; foliage large and glossy; one of the finest and hardiest.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

Very valuable and highly ornamental. Vigorous growers; free from diseases; hardy and adapted to all soils. Beautiful in street or park. We name below a few of the best sorts.

Ash-Leaved (*Negundo Fraxinifolium*)—A rapid growing tree, with leaves and branches of a light green. Very hardy.

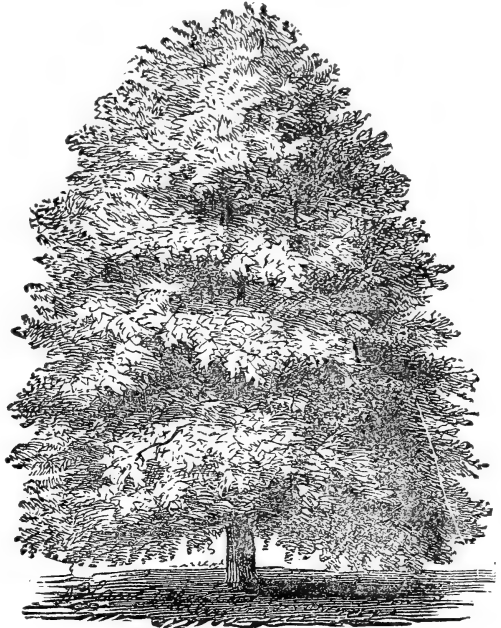
English, or Corked-Barked (*Campestre*)—An attractive variety; hardy and valuable.



Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple.

Cut-Leaved Purple Japan (*Dissectum atropurpureum*)—One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japanese Maples; form dwarf and weeping. Leaves are of a beautiful

rose color, and are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. Besides being an elegant and attractive lawn tree, it is also very useful for conservatory decoration in spring; 2 feet.



Scarlet Maple.

Japan (*Polymorphum*)—The normal form or type; growth shrubby; foliage small, and of a cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely crimson in autumn; hardy when well established; 2 feet.

Norway (*Platanoides*)—A distinct foreign variety, now very popular here on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich, deep green. Stout, vigorous grower; very desirable and universally planted. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore (*Purpurea*)—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees. When fully grown, 15 to 20 feet.

Scarlet, or Red (*Rubrum*)—A very beautiful and distinct variety, with flowers of a fine purplish red, appearing very early in the Spring, changing to a brilliant scarlet in the Autumn. Very desirable for lawn or street planting. When fully grown 30 to 40 feet.

Schwedler's Norway (*Schwedlerii*)—A valuable tree, recently introduced; young shoots and leaves of a purplish crimson color.

Silver Leaved, or White (*Dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. When fully grown 50 to 60 feet.

Striped Barked Maple (*Pennsylvanicum*)—A desirable native tree; very attractive bark; rapid grower.

Sugar, or Rock (*Saccharinum*)—A well known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree. When fully grown, 50 to 60 feet.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

Very ornamental, especially when covered with their bright, scarlet berries.

American (*Americana*)—A favorite, erect growing tree; of medium size; producing white flowers early in Spring, followed by clusters of bright, scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the Winter months.

European (*Aucuparia*)—Similar in appearance to the above, with finer foliage, and smaller, deeper colored berries; much more desirable than the American, and everywhere very popular. When fully grown 20 to 35 feet.

Oak Leaved (*Quercifolia*)—A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath; producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in door yards. When fully grown, 20 to 25 feet.

MULBERRY.

See Mulberry, page 69.

OAK (*Quercus*).

American White Oak (*Alba*)—One of the finest American trees; of large size, and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. Makes an immense tree.

Burr or Mossy Cup (*Macrocarpa*)—One of the noblest varieties; foliage the largest and most beautiful.

Scarlet Oak (*Coccinea*)—A native tree, of rapid growth; pyramidal outline and especially remarkable in Autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

PEACH (*Persica*).

The double flowering varieties are very striking and handsome when in bloom, as every branch is a mass of beautiful, highly colored flowers.

Purple or Blood-Leaved (*Vulgaris foliis purpureis*)—Valuable on account of its handsome foliage.

Rose Flowering Double (*Rosea fl. pl.*)—A small-sized tree with beautiful delicate rose-colored flowers. Blooms in May. When fully grown, 8 to 10 feet.

White Flowering Double (*Alba fl. pl.*)—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers. Blooms in May. When fully grown, 8 to 10 feet.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Desirable where rapid growth is wanted.

Balsam (*Balsamifera*)—Large glossy leaves; tree grows rapidly.

Cotton Wood or Canadian (*Canadensis*)—A well known sort.

Carolina—Pyramidal in form, and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color.

Lombardy (*Fastigiata*)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. When fully grown, 50 to 75 feet.

Silver Leaved, or White (*Alba*)—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath. When fully grown, 40 feet.

SALISBURIA, MAIDEN HAIR TREE OR GINGKO (*Adiantifolia*).

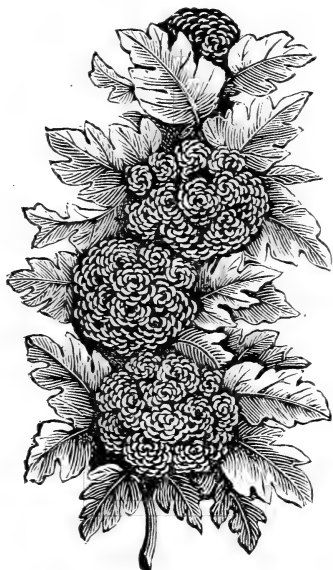
A rare, beautiful tree from Japan, with remarkable fern-like foliage, distinct and fine. Especially desirable for

planting on lawns or in door yards. A rapid grower.

Sweet Gum (Liquid Amber)—A striking tree in the Autumn with its deep crimson foliage.

TULIP TREE OR WHITE WOOD
(*Liriodendron Tulipifera*).

One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy leaves, shaped like a violin, and beautiful tulip-like flowers. Very desirable for planting on lawns, or where trees are desired that will make a rapid growth. When fully grown, 50 feet.



Double-Flowering Thorn.

THORN (*Cratægus*).

Dense, low growing trees, and very ornamental when in bloom. Hardy and adapted to all soils.

Common Hawthorn (*Oxyacantha*)—The celebrated English Hedge Plant.

Double Crimson (*flore punicea pleno*)—Producing fine double crimson flowers.

Double White (*Alba pleno*)—Flowers small; clear white and desirable.

Paul's New Double (*Coccinea flore pleno Paulii*)—A new variety and desirable; producing bright crimson and very double flowers. One of the best.

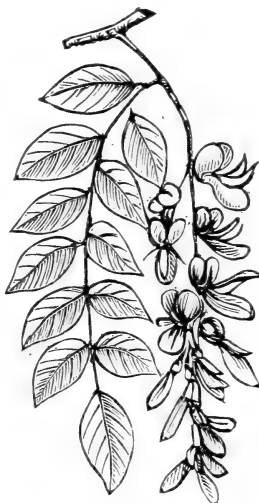
Single Scarlet (*Punicea*)—Flowers highly perfumed.

TREE OF HEAVEN OR AILANTHUS
(*Glandulosus*).

Long feathery foliage; rapid grower.

YELLOW WOOD OR CLADRASTIS
(*Virgilia lutea*).

One of the finest native trees; flowers very fragrant, pure white, and pro-



Yellow Wood.

duced in long drooping racemes in June.

WALNUT (*Juglans*).

See Nuts, page 70.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

Golden (*Vitellina aurantiaca*)—Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark.

Laurel Leaved (*Laurifolia*)—A fine tree with large shiny leaves.

Rosemary Leaved (*Rosmarinifolia*)—Branches feathery, with small, silvery foliage; makes a striking, pretty, small-sized tree when grafted standard high. This, and the Kilmarnock and New American Weeping, should always find a place in every yard and garden, and will produce a pleasing effect. When fully grown, 10 feet.

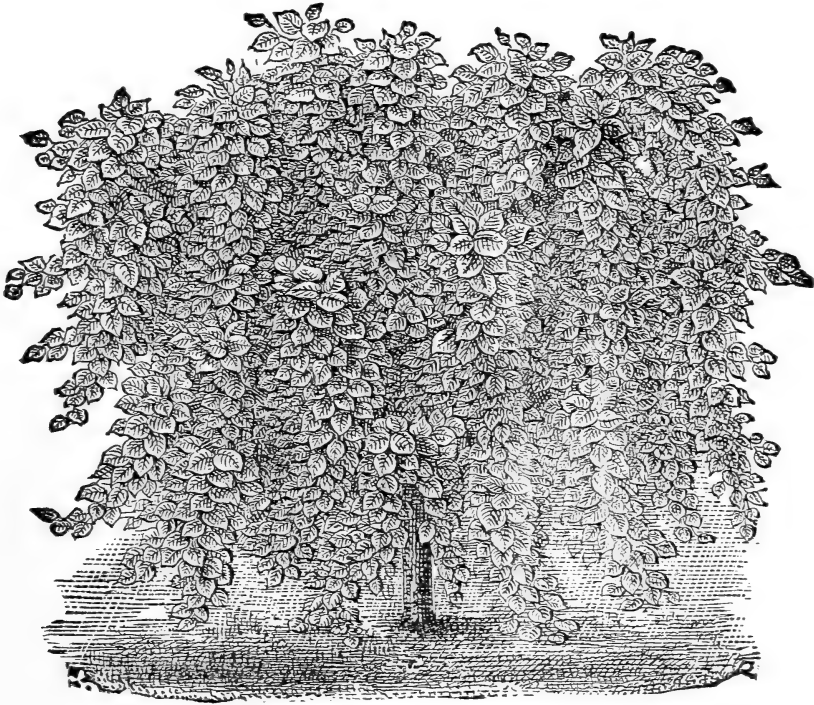
Royal (*Regalis*)—Beautiful silvery foliage.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

WEEPING OR DROOPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Much attention is now given to this interesting class of trees, and we therefore place them separately for the greater convenience of our friends. For benefit of those unacquainted with their habits, we would say that they should be divided into two separate classes, namely: those which are grafted where the top or head commences to form, as in the case of the Kilmarnock Willow; and those having long slender branches which droop naturally, like the Cut-leaved Birch; the first assume that conspicuous umbrella-like form so well known, and so excellently adapted for planting in cemeteries, small yards and gardens. The latter have tall-growing trunks, with long slender branches, and are really handsome. They are well adapted for larger places, where they can have sufficient room. In such situations, the elegance and grace of their branches in motion or at rest, are so grateful to the eye, that among ornamental shrubbery, they have few if any superiors.



Camperdown Weeping Elm.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

European Weeping (*Excelsior pendula*)—One of the finest lawn or arbor trees; covers a great space and grows rapidly; well adapted for covering arbors.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

Weeping (*Pendula*)—Quite ungainly in appearance, divested of its leaves, but

when covered with rich luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty. Attains 30 feet.

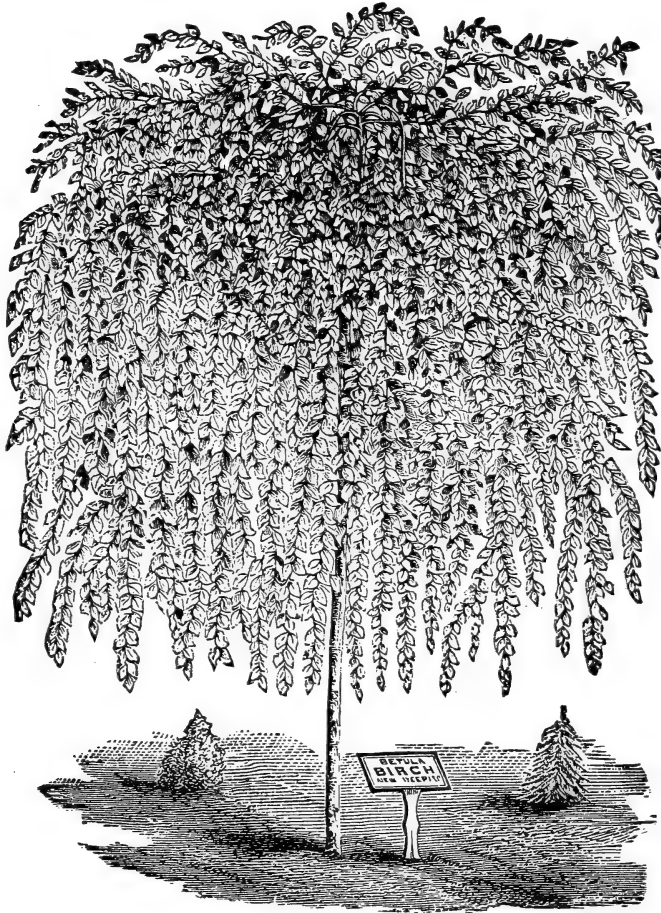
BIRCH (*Betula*).

Cut Leaved Weeping (*Laciniata pendula*)—One of the most desirable and beautiful trees for planting in door-yards or on lawns; having white or silvery bark, and branches of a graceful

drooping habit, with foliage delicately cut and very fine. It makes a rapid growth and is perfectly hardy, as is shown by the fact that we have lately seen perfect full grown specimens in Minnesota, where the mercury drops to 40° below zero.

it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

Tristic—Of pendulous habit.



Young's Weeping Birch.

European White Weeping (Alba)—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

Pendula Elegans—The branches run directly toward the ground, parallel with the stem. Its elegant pendulous habit, beautiful foliage and branches, entitle it to be regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions of many years in this class.

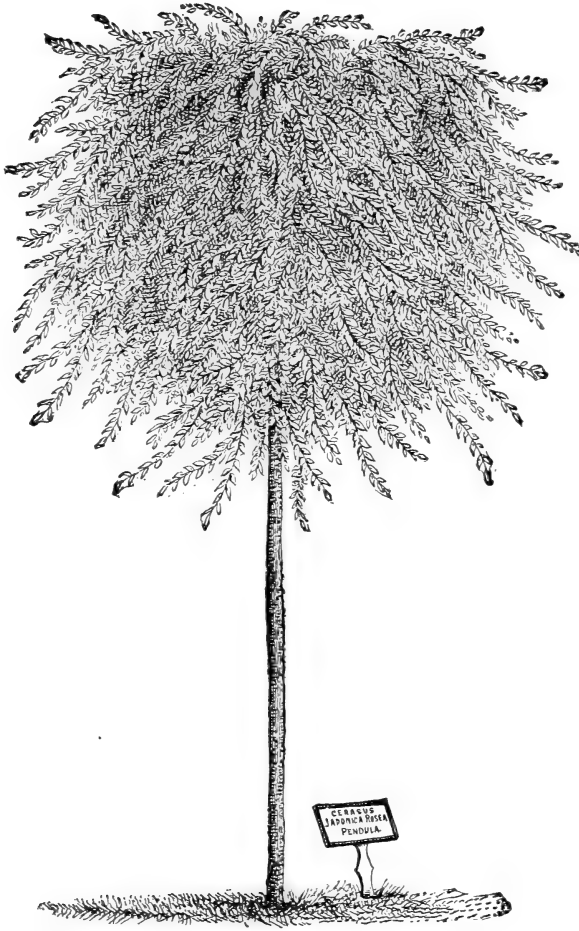
Young's Weeping (Pendula Youngii)—Originated near Milford, Eng., where

CHERRY (Cerasus).

Dwarf Weeping (Semperflorens pendula)—This makes a curious and beautiful round-headed drooping tree, having long, slender branches and producing double white flowers.

Japan Weeping (Japonica pendula)—Flowers single white; fruit red. One of the finest of the small headed pendant cherries.

Japan Weeping Rose-Flowered (Japonica Rosea pendula)—One of the finest



Japan Weeping Rose-Flowered Cherry.

pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. Branches slender, drooping gracefully to the ground.

DOG-WOOD—(Cornus).

Weeping (Pendula)—A weeping form of the White Flowering, distinct from all other weeping trees. Possesses the abundant bloom, handsome foliage and fruit of the White Flowering and makes a magnificent specimen, either Summer or Winter.

ELM (Ulmus).

Camperdown (Camperdown pendula)—One of the most graceful of all weeping trees, having large, luxuriant and deep green foliage; well adapted for planting on lawns and covering arbors; very desirable; a rapid grower.

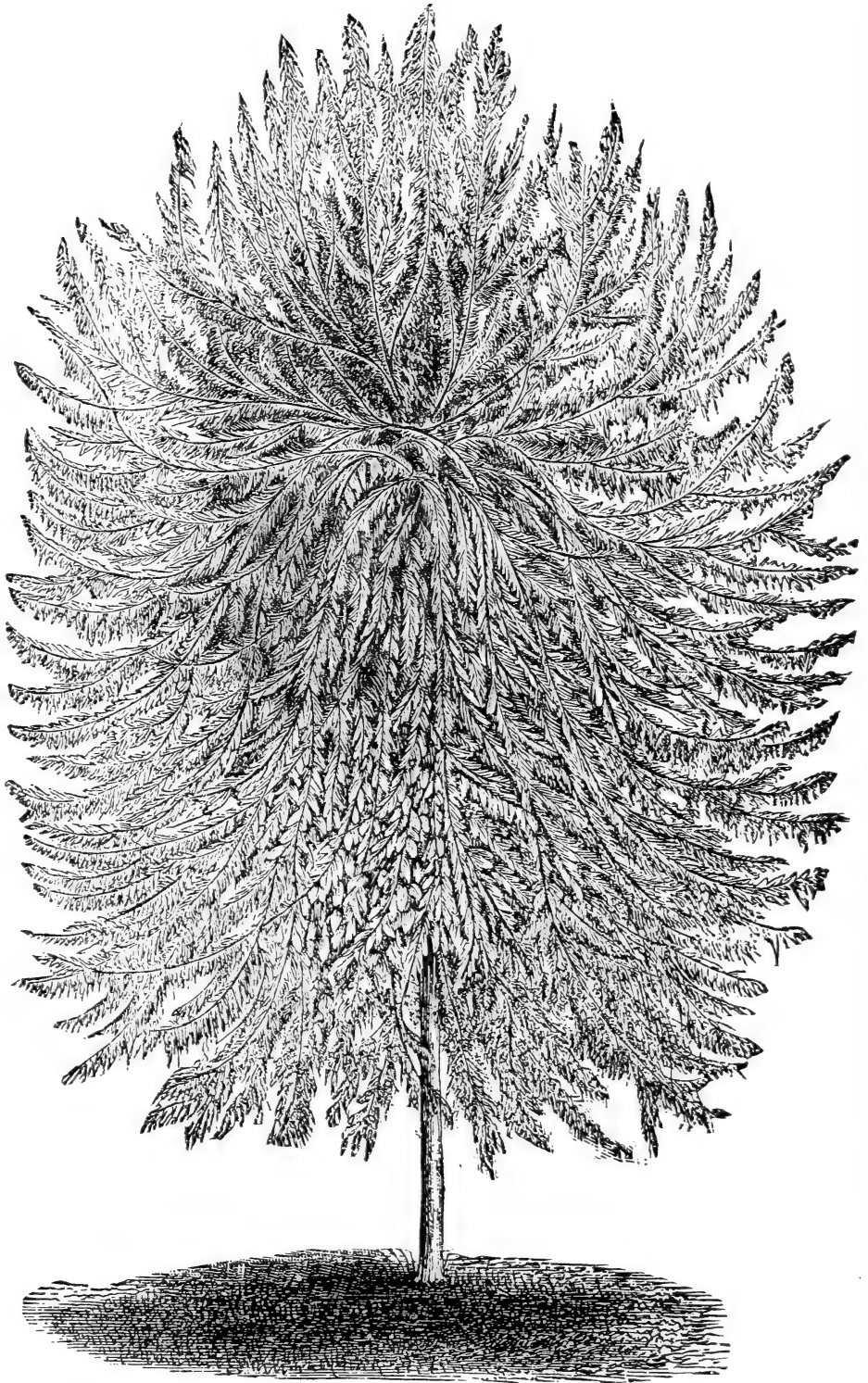
Scotch Weeping (Pendula)—A graceful weeping tree.

LINDEN, OR LIME (Tilia).

White Leaved Weeping (Alba pendula)—A very beautiful tree, having large foliage, silvery-white underneath, and slender, drooping branches.

MAPLE (Acer).

Weir's Cut Leaved (Weirii laciniatum)—A silver maple with remarkable and beautifully dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.



Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

Weeping (*Acuparia pendula*)—The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendant character, turning and twisting in all directions and producing a very pleasing effect. Covered during the Autumn with bright red berries.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

Teas Weeping.—The most graceful and hardy Weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willow branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. It will undoubtedly take the foremost place among Weeping trees; it has beautiful foliage; is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the North and heat of the South; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting. Trees are four to six feet high.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

New American Weeping (*Americana pen-*

dula)—An American dwarf variety, which, when grafted on a standard stem, five or six feet high, makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees, having long, slender shoots and delicate leaves of great beauty and very graceful.

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea pendula*)—A distinct variety; having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground, and is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. Extensively planted and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and of vigorous growth.

Siebold's Weeping (*Sieboldii pendula*)—Very graceful and ornamental.

Wisconsin Weeping—Valuable on account of its hardiness.

Weeping (*Babylonica*)—Our common, well known weeping variety; forms a large, round-headed, graceful tree; requires plenty of room, and where space can be spared, is quite desirable.

TREES WITH REMARKABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOLIAGE.

The varieties named in the following classifications are described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Cut Leaved Trees and Trees With Curiously Lobed or Serrated Foliage.

ALDER (*Alnus*)—Imperial Cut Leaved.

BEECH (*Fagus*)—Fern Leaved.

BIRCH (*Betula*)—Cut Leaved Weeping.

LINDEN (*Tilia*)—Cut or Fern Leaved. Red Fern Leaved.

MAPLE (*Acer*)—Cut Leaved Purple Japan. Weir's Cut Leaf.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus sorbus*)—Oak Leaved.

Trees with Curiously Variegated Foliage.

ELM (*Ulmus*)—Variegated English.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*)—Memminger's.

WILLOW (*Salix*)—Rosemary Leaved. Royal.

Trees with Colored Foliage.

BEECH (*Fagus*)—Purple Leaved.

BIRCH (*Betula*)—Purple Leaved. Golden Leaved.

ELM (*Ulmus*)—Purple Filbert Leaved. Purple Leaved. Purple Myrtle Leaved.

MAPLE (*Acer*)—Cut Leaved. Purple Japan. Purple Leaved Sycamore. Schwedler's Norway.

PEACH (*Persica*)—Purple or Blood Leaved.

Trees Having Bright Colored Bark in Winter.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)—Golden Barked, (yellow bark).

BIRCH (*Betula*)—Cut Leaf Weeping (white bark). European White (white bark).

LINDEN (*Tilia*)—Red Fern Leaved (red bark).

WILLOW (*Salix*)—Golden (yellow bark).

Trees Bearing Flowers in May.

ALMONDS (*Amygdalus*).

CHERRY (*Cerasus*)—Double Flowering.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)—Red Flowering (*flore rubra*). White Flowering (*Cornus florida*).

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*).

MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia*)—Chinese.

Trees Bearing Flowers in June.

CATALPA.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*).

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus sorbus*).

THORN (*Cratægus*).

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus Virginica*).

YELLOW WOOD (*Virgilia lutea*).

Trees Bearing Flowers in July.

CHESTNUT (*Castanear*)—American.

Trees Whose Flowers are Succeeded by Ornamental Fruit.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*). White Flowering (*Cornus florida*). Purple fruit; June.

THORN (*Cratægus*). Scarlet and yellow fruit; September and October.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus sorbus*). Scarlet fruit; September and October.

EVERGREENS.

(CONIFERÆ.)

In the following list we confine ourselves strictly to perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful for general planting. In transplanting evergreens so much depends on the care of the planter in protecting roots from air and sun, that we cannot guarantee them further than that delivery shall be made in first-class condition. We recommend spring planting for evergreens.

ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja*).

American (*Occidentalis*)—A well known variety of great value; it forms an upright, conical tree of only medium size, and is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for screens, being hardy and more easily transplanted. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is not adapted to turn stock, but forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any similar purpose.

Hovey's Golden (*Hoveii*)—A hardy variety of rich golden shading.

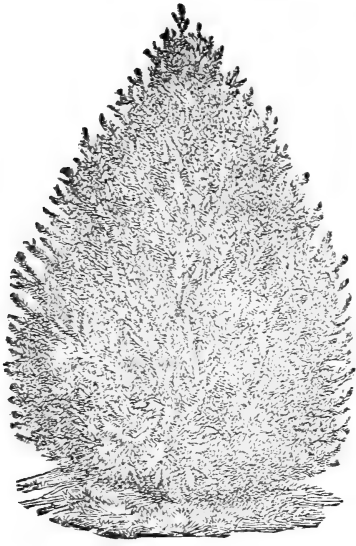
Pyramidal (*Pyramidalis*)—Of upright compact habit, resembling Irish Juniper; desirable.

Siberian (*Siberica*)—Well known and deservedly popular on account of its hardiness, being able to endure the changes of our climate, and retains its dark green color; makes an excellent lawn tree, and is of great value for ornamental screens and hedges.

Tom Thumb—Remarkable for its slow, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

FIR (*Picea*).

Balsam (*Balsamea*)—A well known and popular tree; very handsome while young, assuming the upright or conical form; leaves dark green above; silvery beneath; retaining its color throughout the severest winters; grows rapidly, and every way desirable.



Siberian Arbor Vitæ.

Nordman's Silver (*Normanniæ*)—Considered one of the finest silver firs.

JUNIPERS (*Juniperus*).

Irish (*Hibernica*)—A very pretty little tree or shrub, forming a neat, tapering column of deep green foliage; very hardy, and desirable for planting on lawns or in cemetery lots, where larger evergreens are not admissible.

Red Cedar (*Virginiana*)—A common American tree.

Sabin (*Sabina*)—A common low wide spreading and thickly branched shrub, suitable for rock work.

Swedish (*Swecica*)—Small pyramidal tree; quite handsome.

PINE (*Pinus*).

Austrian, or Black (*Austriaca* or *nigricaus*)—From Central Europe, where it grows over 100 feet high; remarkably robust, with long, stiff leaves and deep green foliage; hardy everywhere, and valuable for planting as wind-breaks, screens, etc.

Scotch (*Sylvestris*)—A rapid growing, hardy variety, with short, light green leaves; valuable for screens and for planting in clumps, etc.

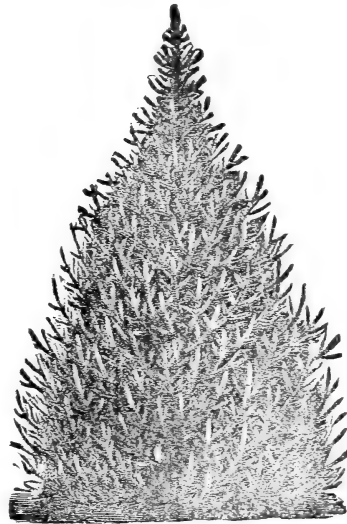
White or Weymouth (*Strobus*)—Our common white pine and the handsomest of all the native species.

SPRUCE (*Abies*).

Colorado Blue or Rocky Mountain (*Picea pungens*)—A magnificent evergreen from the Rocky Mountains. Very hardy, foliage a handsome blue.

Douglass (*Douglassii*)—Conical form, branches spreading. A very desirable variety.

Hemlock (*Canadensis*)—An elegant tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage; perfectly hardy and quite distinct; of undoubted worth and beauty. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.



Norway Spruce.

Norway (*Excelsa*)—Of very rapid growth and gracefully drooping habit when of some size: dense in structure; regular in outline, and perfectly hardy; will bear shearing or cutting well, and hence is well adapted for planting in hedges or screens. Very popular, and deservedly so, and is largely planted.

Weeping (*Inverta*)—A beautiful variety somewhat resembling the Norway, except that its branches are pendulous. The lateral branches of large trees are as drooping as the willow.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY (*Mahonia*.)

Holly Leaved (*Aquifolium*)—A beautiful Holly-like shrub, with golden yellow flowers. Very ornamental.

BOX (Buxus).

Dwarf (Nana)—The well known sort used for edging.

Tree Box (Semper virens)—A shrub of the largest size, succeeding well in the shade.

DAPHNE.

Cneorum—A beautiful evergreen shrub with fragrant pink flowers. Blossoms in June and October.

RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, being white, red, pink and purple. We can supply all colors and offer a large list of named varieties. We would suggest that planters leave selections to us, specifying shades of color only, when we will select sorts adapted to the section in which they are to be planted. We make a specialty of hardy varieties. Very ornamental and desirable, especially when grouped.

HEDGE PLANTS.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one to two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.**HONEY LOCUST.**

Very hardy and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges; also very ornamental.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

JAPAN QUINCE.

Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly; will submit to any amount of pruning; while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (Ligustrum ovalifolium).

This is the most glossy leaved and rapid growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns and is the universal favorite at Newport and other fashionable seaside resorts. Entirely hardy and adapted to all parts of the country.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this Catalogue:

Althæas,

Purple Berberry,

Roses,

Spiræas,

Tartarian Honeysuckle.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

All described in their appropriate places in this Catalogue.

American Arbor Vitæ,

Dwarf Box for Edging,

Hemlock,

Norway Spruce, (especially adapted for wind brakes).

Siberian Arbor Vitæ,

Tom Thumb Arbor Vitæ, for borders.



Our shrubs are all strong, well-rooted, transplanted stock from open ground. Once carefully planted in suitable positions they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little further care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season, though the greatest show is to be expected in spring and early summer.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

We can supply many flowering shrubs in addition to those described, but confine ourselves to those having the greatest merit, and especially to such as possess some distinct qualities, either of foliage or of flower.

Should any of our professional patrons desire to experiment on their testing grounds with varieties not named herein, we shall be pleased to fill any orders therefor. But to the general planter we advise a selection from the following choice list:

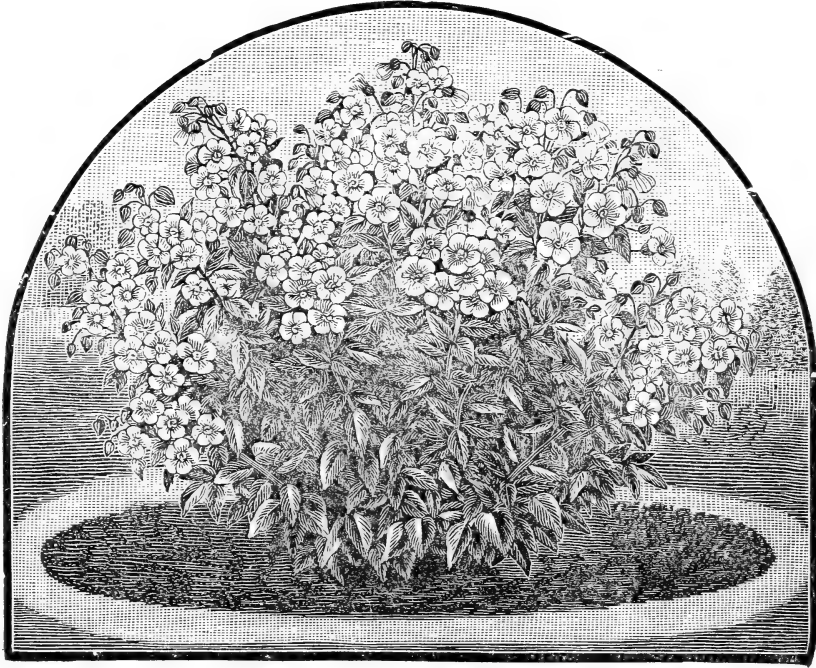
ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus).

These are fine, hardy, free-growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September. They attain a height of 6 to 10 feet.

- Double Purple** (*Purpurea flore pleno*).
- Double Red** (*Rubra pleno*).
- Double White** (*Alba*)—Very large and double, with reddish-purple center.
- Leopoldii Flore Pleno**—Flowers very double; flesh color.
- Pæoniflora**—Rosy purple flowers.
- Single Purple** (*Purpurea.*)



Althæa, or Rose of Sharon.



Hardy Hibiscus.

Single Red (*Rubra*).

Single White (*Alba*).

Var. *Violacea Flore Pleno*—Flowers double violet.

Variegated Leaved Double Purple Flowered (*Flora plena fol. var.*)—A conspicuous variety with leaves distinctly marked with light yellow, and having double purple flowers; showy and desirable.

ALMOND. See Plum, page 100.

AZALEA.

Ghent—This class is hardy and will thrive in any good, rich garden soil, but will do best in a light, moist soil, in which a liberal quantity of leaf mould is mixed.

Mollis—A beautiful specie from Japan; perfectly hardy, with large flowers and varied in color. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

BERBERRY (*Berberis*).

The Berberries are a most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 2 to 6 feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit. Their showy

orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and various-colored fruit; very ornamental in the autumn and winter.

American (*Canadensis*)—Yellow flowers succeeded by red berries.

European (*Vulgaris*)—Yellow flowers in terminal racemes, followed with scarlet fruit.

Fortunei—Foliage turns red in autumn.

Purple Leaved (*Purpurea*)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

CALYCANTHUS, SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB OR CAROLINA ALLSPICE (*Floridas*).

This is very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of its wood; its foliage is rich and flowers of a rare chocolate color, with an agreeable odor. The Calycanthus blossoms in June and at intervals through the summer; very desirable. When full grown, 6 to 8 feet.



Clethra Alnifolia.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA OR SWEET PEPPER BUSH.

Very hardy; blooms every season without fail; cold never harms it; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. A bed of Clethras will perfume the air for a long distance around. A single sprig will fill a room with its delightful fragrance. It is a neat, upright growing shrub, and is not only valued for its beauty and sweetness, but is now in demand for the honey bee to feed upon. The honey is almost white, thick, and fine flavor. The plant is very easy of cultivation; never fails to bloom after a hard winter, and is worthy of a front place in every garden.

CORCHORUS (Kerria).

Double Flowered (Flore pleno)—Double yellow flowers.

Folias Variegatis—One of the prettiest dwarf shrubs.

Globe Flower or Japonica—A neat small shrub with green pointed leaves and yellow blossoms. July to October.

CURRENT (Ribes).

Double Crimson Flowering (Flore pleno)—Flowers in July.



Cut-Leaved Fringe.



Deutzia.

Gordons (Gordoneanum)—Flowers crimson and yellow in May.

Yellow Flowering (Aureum)—A valuable variety producing small yellow flowers in early spring. Blossoms have a delicate spicy fragrance.

DEUTZIA (Deutzia).

This valuable plant comes from Japan. Its hardihood, fine habit, foliage and beautiful flowers, render it the most popular of flowering shrubs. Flowers are produced in long racemes during the latter part of June.

Double Flowering (Crenata flore pleno)—Flowers very double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation, and should be planted in every yard. We know of nothing among ornamental shrubs that will give more satisfaction than this charming Deutzia.

Golden Variegated (Aurea variegata)—A new variety with golden variegated leaves. A choice acquisition.

Pride of Rochester—A variety raised from Deutzia Crenata and producing large, double white flowers, the back of petals being tinged with rose; flowers large; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer.

Rough Leaved (*Scabra*)—One of the finest of this interesting class of shrubs, producing white flowers in June.

Slender Branched (*Gracilis*)—A dwarf variety, covered with a profusion of white flowers in June. This is well adapted to planting in cemetery lots or small door yards. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in low temperature during the Winter.

ELDER (*Sambucus*).

Cut Leaved (*Laciniata*)—One of the best cut leaved shrubs.

Fern Leaved (*Heteraphylla*)—A fine new variety with delicate foliage.

Golden (*Aurea*)—From Holland. New and rare. When the leaves first appear they are bright green, but if planted where they will have plenty of sun they soon change to a golden green. The blossom, which resembles the common Elder bloom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, so that the foliage may be rendered more conspicuous by the contrast.

EXORCHORDA GRANDIFLORA OR PEARL BUSH.

A fine Japanese shrub, producing large white flowers in May; one of the best shrubs of recent introduction.

FRINGE OR SUMACH (*Rhus*).

Very popular among the large growing shrubs; hardy and adapted to almost any soil.

Cut Leaved (*Glabra laciniata*)—Fern-like leaves changing to rich red in the Autumn.

Osbecks (*Osbeckii*)—Very ornamental.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree (*Cotinus*)—A small tree or shrub, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in Midsummer. It grows 12 to 15 feet high and should be allowed plenty of room to spread. Indispensable from its striking appearance.

FORSYTHIA OR GOLDEN BELL.

These are pretty shrubs, of medium size. All natives of China and Japan.

The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs.

Fortunii—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

Viridissima—A free, hardy shrub; a native of Japan, with deep yellow flowers early in Spring.

HONEYSUCKLE UPRIGHT (*Lonicera*).

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit, and form beautiful specimens when properly trimmed.



Honeysuckle.

Cærulea—Flowers cream-colored; May.

Fragrant Upright (*Fragrantissima*)—Small flowers, appearing before the leaves. Very desirable.

Ledebour's (*Ledebourii*)—Red flowers.

Pink Flowering (*Grandiflora*)—Large bright red flowers, striped with white; in June.

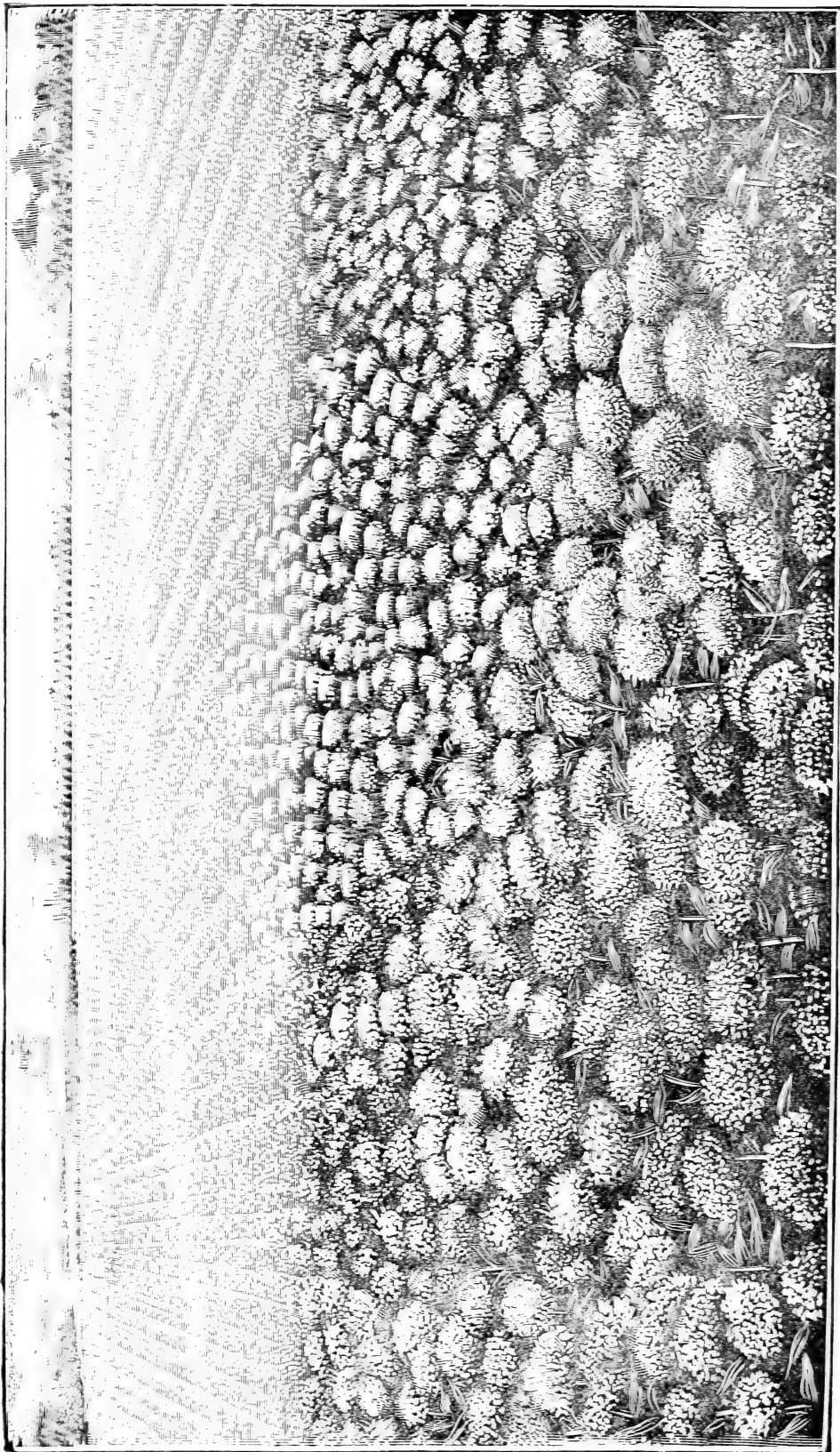
Red Tartarian (*Tartarica rubra*)—Beautiful flowering shrub, blossoming early in Spring. Bright pink flowers.

Standish's (*Standishii*)—Flowers creamy white, in May before the leaves.

Tartarian (*Tartarica*)—Pink flowers in June.

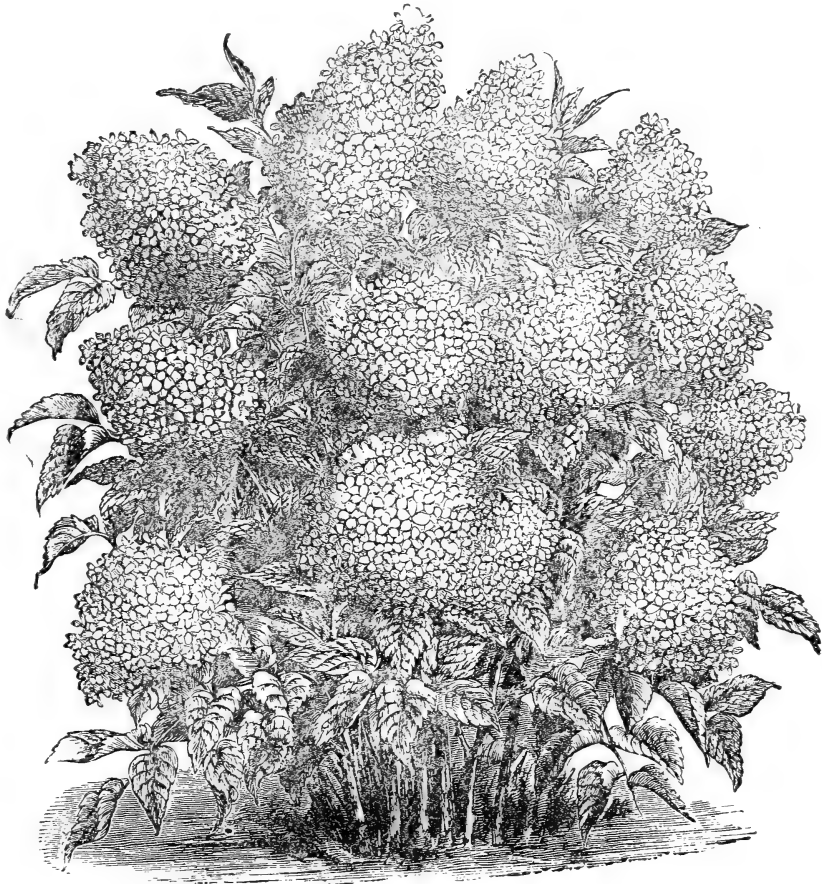
Variiegated Grandiflora Alba—Very large pure white flowers.

White Tartarian (*Tartarica alba*)—Similar to the Red Tartarian in growth; producing white flowers very abundantly.



Field of HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA at the BROWN BROTHERS CO.'S Nursery.

We are headquarters for this grandest of all Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs; in no place in the world do we think will be found as large a stock of this noble shrub, or as perfect plants as we offer.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HYDRANGEA (Hydrangea).

The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine large leaves, generally of a light green color, and perfectly hardy. The introductions from Japan and China, are interesting and valuable. *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and being perfectly hardy, is of great value. The other Japanese varieties, like the *Hydrangea Hortensia*, require protection in winter. They should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar, and in summer placed along walks in the shade of trees. *Hydrangea Otaksa* is especially adapted for this purpose.

Those marked with a * require to be wintered in the house.

***Garden or Changeable** (*Hortensia*)—Large globular heads of rose-colored flowers.

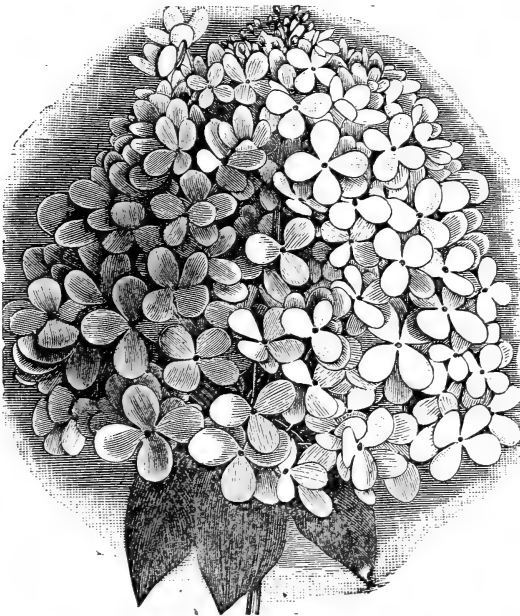
***Japonica** (*Alba variegata*)—Leaves margined with white.

***Otaksa**—Immense trusses of rose-colored flowers.

Paniculata Grandiflora or Large Panicle-Flowered—A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August, continuing several weeks. It is valuable for planting either singly or in beds. Pronounced “decidedly the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction.” While everyone is familiar with the tender *Hydrangea*, which is common everywhere as a pot plant, yet many are still unaware of the existence of a perfectly hardy variety known as the *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*.

It is recognized wherever known, in all latitudes, as decidedly the finest acquisition to the list of hardy shrubs made in the past twenty years. It is as hardy as a *native oak*, and produces at the ends of the branches great masses of flowers, the individual clusters often being nearly a foot in length and the same in width. Unequaled for lawns and cemeteries. In short, it is appropriate and much needed *everywhere*. Is planted singly and in groups. Give it a trial and you would not part with it next year for three times its cost. Our stock is well grown and of extra size, being far superior to that of concerns doing a mail and express business. With fair care our plants will bloom the first season. We would like everyone to try this because we know it will be very satisfactory, and satisfaction to our customers must be the real foundation of our success.

***Red-Branched**—New. A sterling novelty. The plant is of robust habit, with red-colored branches, and produces freely immense heads of deep rose-colored flowers.

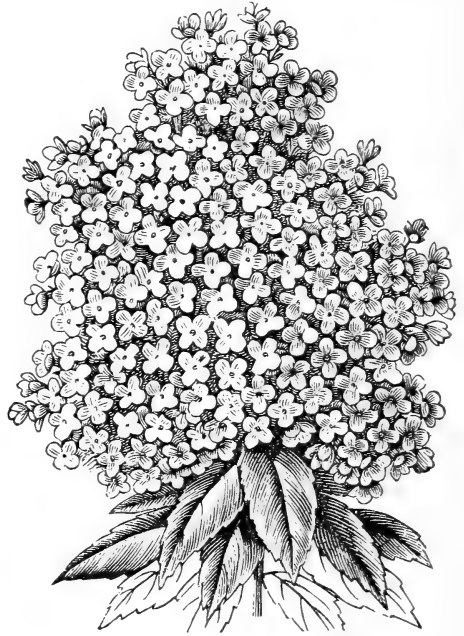


Hydrangea Otaksa.

***Rosea**—Red flowers; freely produced.

***Speciosa**—Leaves silver variegated. Very pretty.

***Thomas Hogg**—Flowers pure white, in great profusion.



Hydrangea Thomas Hogg.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

Well known and beautiful hardy shrubs; very ornamental in the Spring.

Amurensis—New. A white-flowered lilac from China, of the greatest interest.

Charles X—Magnificent clusters of dark red flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. A splendid variety.

Dubia—A species from China, with red flowers in great abundance.

Emodi—Tree-like specie from China, with long leaves and late red flowers.

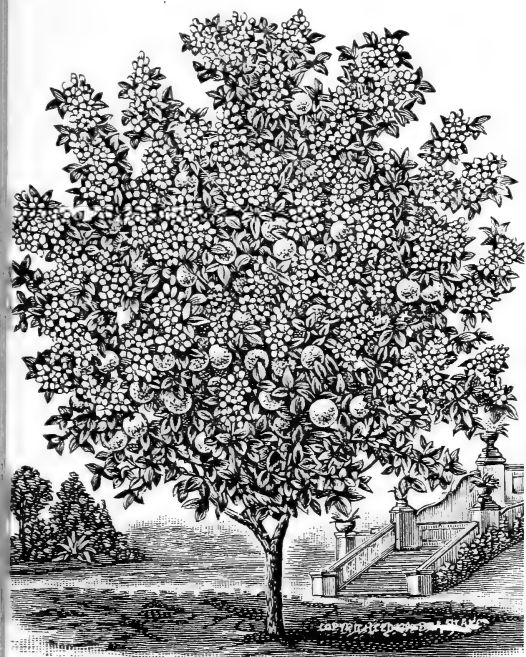
Fern-Leaf (*Persica laciniata*)—This sort is extremely fine in foliage, and is a very effective trailer on the rockery.

Frau Bertha Dammann—This produces the largest cluster of white lilacs, of the common species, known in cultivation, and also the purest white. Highly desirable.

Josikæa—A specie found in Transylvania; leaves long, wrinkled; flowers blue.

Leon Simon—Thyrse, attaining 14 inches in circumference; 4-parted; compact; crowded and packed with blossoms. These flowers, which are piled one on another, are very double, and perfectly round; color, bluish crimson; buds, clear coral. The whole appearance of the cluster

produces the effect of a lot of wall-flowers joined together. This plant is altogether extraordinary, and has nothing to resemble it, in port or in beauty, either among single or double lilacs. (Silver Medal, Paris, May, 1885.)



Hardy Orange.

Ligustrina Pekinensis—Found in the mountains of the Pekin district. A tall shrub of much beauty of foliage; flowers white, with the odor of honey.

Ludwig Spath—This is, without doubt, the most beautiful variety of the old purple lilac ever produced. The single blossoms, as well as the clusters, are very large, and of splendid dark purple-red color, not only as buds, but even when the blossoms are fully expanded.

Michel Buchner—Plant dwarf, bearing at the top of all the branches thyrses, which form rigid pyramids of blossoms; 9 inches high. These are of perfect regularity, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, formed of three corollas each, the rounded lobes of which are regularly intricated; pale lilac throughout in half-opened blossoms and also in the bud state; magnificent plant of the greatest superiority.

Persian (Persica)—Purple.

Persian (Persica)—White.

President Grevy—Magnificent spikes, of an amplitude unknown before in single lilacs, attaining more than a foot in length, with proportionate width, individual flowers over an inch, with two or three rows of rounded petals of a cobalt blue, with the centers more brilliant and the edges rosy; these reversed edges make the fine blue of the center show strongly by the contrast.

President Hayes—Rose lilac; enormously long spikes.

Pubescens—New; exceedingly rare yet; large woolly leaves and showy flowers.

Purple (Vulgaris).

Sinensis—Specie with dark red flowers in great profusion.

Violacea—The darkest of all Persian lilacs.

White (Vulgaris alba).

HARDY ORANGE (*Limonia Trifoliata*).

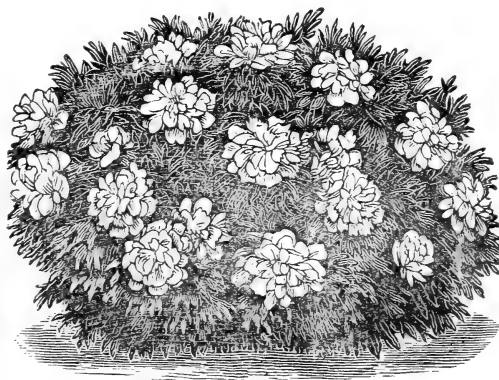
A very ornamental shrub, perfectly hardy, large plants having stood for years in Central Park, New York City. Handsome foliage, and white fragrant flowers, succeeded by bright orange-red fruit. It makes an excellent plant for hedges.

PÆONIA, HERBACEOUS.

See Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

PÆONIA—TREE.

Chinese Double Blush (Banksii)—One of the finest; very desirable.



Tree Pæonia.

Double White (*Alba plena*)—A white variety shaded with purple at center.

Double Red (*Rubra plena*)—Bright rose; almost single, but fine.

Moutan—The parent species. Is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height, in about 10 years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across. All are very effective among shrubs, or on the margins of borders. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by slight protection in winter. We can furnish white, red, crimson and pink.

Rosea Superba—Dark rosy violet; very fine.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

Under this heading are embraced some of the most charming early spring flowering shrubs. *Prunus Triloba*, or the Double-flowered Plum, as it is com-



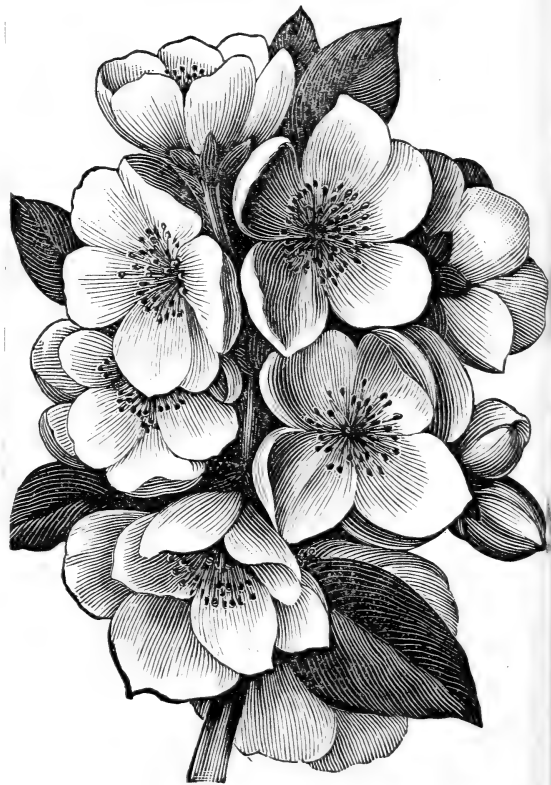
Prunus Triloba.

monly called, and the Double-flowered Almonds, produce in remarkable profusion, perfectly double, finely formed flowers of most attractive colors. At the blossoming season each little tree appears like one mass of bloom, form-

ing a most beautiful interesting object, whether planted singly upon the lawn or in groups. As the Almond and the Plum flower at the same time, they can be massed very effectively. Both are hardy and of fine habit.

Dwarf Double White-Flowering Almond (*Japonica flore alba pleno*). Double white flowers in May.

Dwarf Double Red-Flowering Almond (*Japonica flore rubro pleno*). Double red flowers in May.



Japan Quince.

Double Flowering (*Triloba*)—Flowers delicate pink, thickly set on branches in May.

Purple-Leaved (*Pissardi*)—The finest purple-leaved small tree of recent introduction; retains its color throughout the season. Flowers small, white, single.

Tomentosa—A handsome dwarf shrub.

Virgata Flore Roseo Pleno—Flowers appear about a week before those of *Triloba*.

QUINCE (Cydonia).

There are several flowering varieties differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large, brilliant blossoms appear early in the Spring in great profusion. Foliage bright green and glossy all through the Summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.

Blush (Alba)—A desirable variety with delicate pink blossoms.

Scarlet (Japonica)—One of the best known; and a very handsome, hardy ornamental shrub.

SNOWBALL OR ARROW ROOT (Viburnum).

Common or Guerder Rose (Sterilis)—The well-known sort, and a general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. Very handsome and desirable, and should be in every collection.



Common Snowball.

Early White Lantana-Leaved (Lantanoides)
Large clusters of white flowers, succeeded by red fruit.

High or Bush Cranberry (Opulus)—Red berries resembling cranberries; esteemed by many.

Japan (Plicatum)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, surpassing the Common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better; foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. Very valuable.

Plum-Leaved (Prunifolium)—White flowers, in May.

Pear-Leaved (Pyrifolium)—Flowers white; the last of all to flower.



Japan Snowball.

Rough-Leaved (Rugosum)—Very ornamental in foliage and fruit.

SPIRÆA.

Hardy and easily grown; of low growth; requiring but little room.

Billardi—Rose colored; flowers in spikes.

Callosa (Fortunei)—Very fine and distinct; having bright, rose-colored flowers, in flat clusters, blossoming throughout the summer.

Callosa Alba—A dwarf variety of the above, having pure white flowers in the greatest profusion. Very desirable on account of its dwarf habit and free flowering.

Double Flowering Plum-Leaved (Spiræa prunifolia)—Very desirable, having double daisy-like flowers of pure white in the greatest profusion. Very hardy and in every way desirable, as it keeps in flower a long time.

Douglass (Douglassi)—Very handsome; having spikes of rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Golden (Aurea)—This is one of the most effective shrubs for a lawn; foliage green, bordered with a rich golden yellow, very distinct and beautiful, particularly in June, when

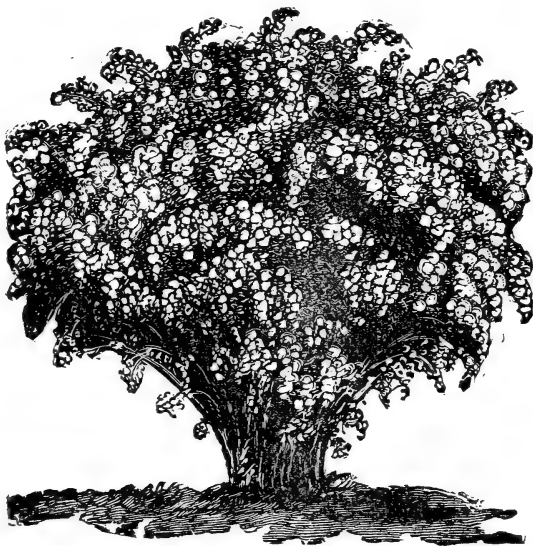
the branches are covered with a double white flower.

Lance-Leaved Double (*Lanceolata flore pleno*)—A σ variety having double white flowers; distinct and desirable.



Spiræa Lance-Leaved.

Lance-Leaved (*Reevesii*)—A charming shrub, with narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.



Spiræa Van Houtte.

Van Houtte—The grandest of all the *Spiræas*; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy, and an early bloomer.

STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE TREE (*Euonymus*).

American (*Americanus*)—This is a very beautiful, small tree or shrub, when covered with its red berries through the winter.

European (*Europæus*)—A well known and favorite large bush; producing large quantities of showy brilliant pods.

White Fruited (*Fructu alba*)—Similar to the American, having white fruit. When planted with the American, it forms a pleasing contrast.



Syringa, or Mock Orange.

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

The *Syringa* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large sized shrubs, 12 to 15 feet high. They can of course be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired.

All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

Double Flowering (Flore pleno)—Very fragrant.

Dwarf (Nanus)—Rarely produces flowers.

Garland (Coronarius)—Highly scented; one of the first to flower.

Golden Leaved (Foliis aureis)—Keeps its color the entire season; very showy and pretty.

Gordon's (Gordonianus)—Blooms late.

Large Flowered (Grandiflorus)—A desirable sort.



Philadelphus Speciosissimus.

Microphylla—A very pretty small shrub.

Var. Speciosissimus—Dwarf; flowers very large.

Zehyr's (Zeyheri)—Flowers very late.

WEIGELA.

Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. The following are the most desirable varieties:

Hortensis Nivea—Flowers pure white, retaining their color, and being clear enough for the choicest bouquets; foliage large; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer. Very distinct and desirable; 3 to 4 feet.

Hortensis Rubra—Flowers deep red when in bud and rose colored when in bloom.

Isoline—Flowers clear, mossy white when first open, changing to blush as



Weigela.

they become older; foliage light green. Very desirable.

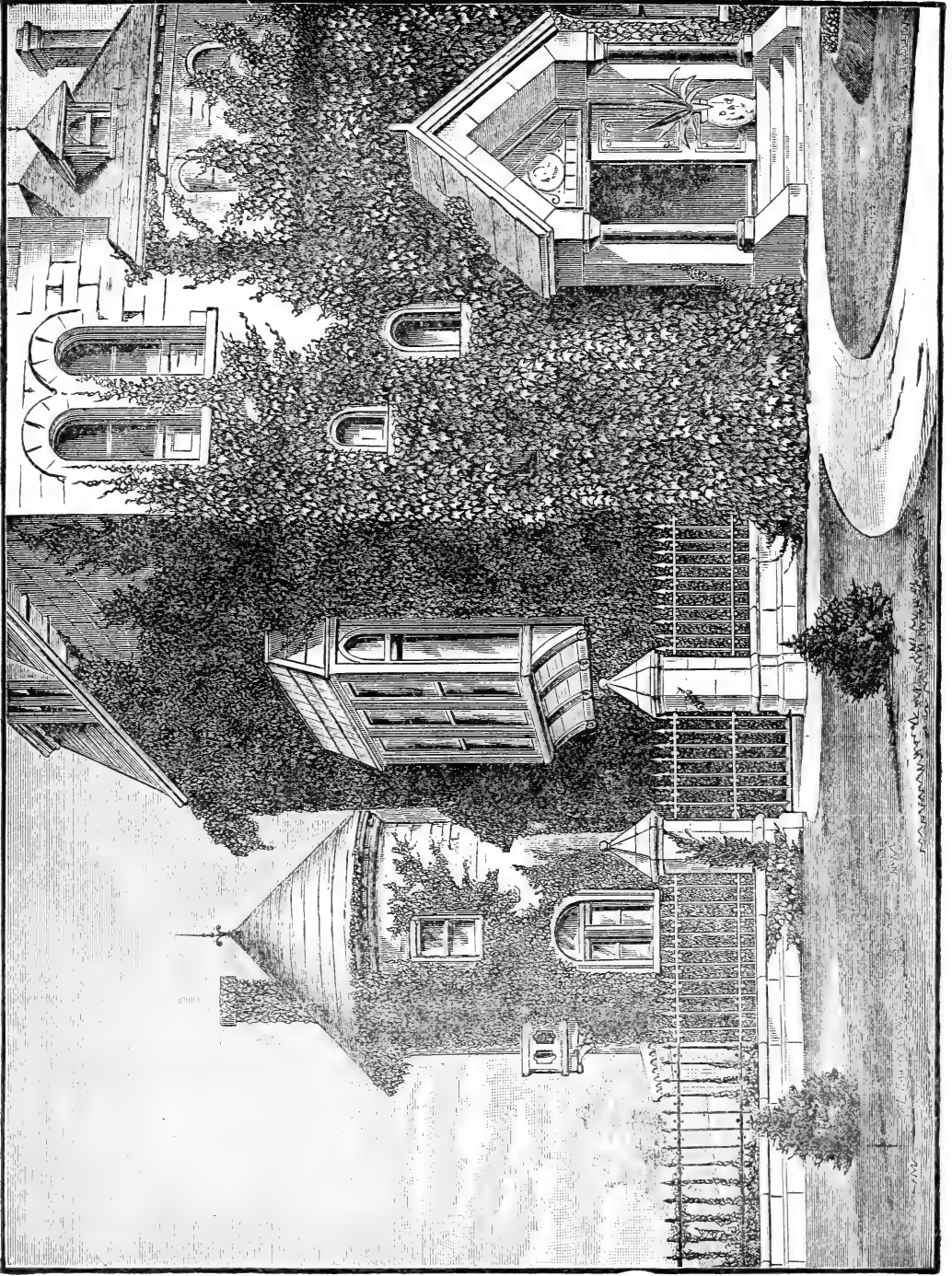
Rose Colored (Rosea)—A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in May a profusion of rose colored flowers. Introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have; 4 to 6 feet.

Variegated Leaved—Very desirable on account of its finely variegated foliage, which is yellowish white and lasts the entire season, and contrasts finely with its rose colored flowers.

White (Candida)—A valuable variety. While the white varieties heretofore known have been lacking on some important point, this, we think, has every valuable quality. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion during June, and the plants continue to bloom through the Summer and even until Autumn.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus virginica*).

One of the finest trees or shrubs, with large green leaves, and racemes of delicate, fringe-like greenish-white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. This, and the Purple Fringe should be found on every lawn. Well worthy of the choicest place in the garden. When fully grown, 10 to 20 feet.



Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy.)

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

The Climbing Shrubs are useful to adorn and embellish the yard and grounds, and to hide whatever may be unsightly, and when trained over verandas, arbors and trellises they, or so many of them as can be well located, cannot fail to challenge admiration by the beauty of their flowers, and the elegance of their foliage. They are all desirable where space and time can be given to their culture.

AKEBIA.

Quinata—A charming Japanese climber with shining foliage and chocolate colored flowers in June; very desirable; leaves remain on into the winter, something like Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

AMPELOPSIS.

Dissecta—A variety having finely cut leaves. Highly ornamental.

Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy (*Quinquefolia*)—A native climber of vigorous growth with digitate leaves; a fine green in Summer, changing to rich crimson in Autumn. It throws out tendrils at the joint by which it fastens to anything it touches, affords shade quickly and is very desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees.

Veitchii, Boston or Japan Ivy (*Veitchii*)—A beautiful hardy, climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in Summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in Autumn. It is a very rapid grower. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET FLOWER.

A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet-shaped flowers in August.

BIRTHWORT, OR DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia siphon*).

A very rapid climber with large, dark green foliage; and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

CINNAMON VINE, OR CHINESE YAM.

A fine hardy climber, and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large, and are edible, like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful rapid grower, producing sweet scented flowers.

CLEMATIS, OR VIRGIN'S BOWER.

We give much attention to this magnificent family of climbers, and keep in stock most of the leading and more ornamental sorts. Nothing can be more satisfactory than vigorous plants of these showy climbers, which are adapted to any situation, either on verandas, trellis, or as individual specimen pillar plants in the garden. Grown in the latter manner, they are seen at their best, their immense flowers covering the entire plant, and the bloom often being prolonged until late fall. Clematis need the richest soil which can be given them, and are benefited by heavy mulchings in summer and fall.

We have arranged the varieties now on hand in three classes; first, those that flower from shoots of the current year's growth; second, those that flower only on last year's wood; third, the Double Flowering sorts.

PERPETUALS.

Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering on shoots of the same year's growth.

Alexandra—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

Dairdiana—A new clematis from Japan, which is destined to take high rank. This variety forms a shrubby, upright plant, with fresh light foliage. Leaves grow in whirls around the stem, while the flowers cluster in greatest profusion around each whirl of leaves. Flowers long, bell-shaped and fragrant.

plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October, 1871. June to October.

Grand Duchess—A splendid variety, with flowers about nine inches across, bluish white, and of good quality. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Gloire de St. Julien—This is one of the best new perpetual *white* varieties. The flowers are very large and abundant. June to October.

Henryi—New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids; of robust habit and a



Group of Clematis.

Earl Beaconsfield—A rich, royal purple, splendid form. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Flammula—An old and well-known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.

Gem—A new and valuable perpetual blooming variety. The flowers are of a deep lavender blue. The parent

very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy. July to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie—This is one of the best, if not *the best*, white Clematis. The plant is vigorous and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large and of a pure white. July to October.

Jackmanni—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis and should have credit of



Clematis Jackmanni.

the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, and of intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862, since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced, the Jackmanni has no superior and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

Jeane d'Arc—A free-growing, vigorous variety. The flowers are very large—seven inches across—of a grayish or French white color, with three bluish veins in each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to October.

Kermisus Splendida—A splendid variety of the utmost profusion of bloom; flowers of medium size and of bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

Louis Van Houtte—A strikingly showy variety, with bluish purple flowers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Lord Neville—Flowers large and well-formed; color, rich dark plum; stamens light, with dark anthers; edg-

ings of sepals finely crimped. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Lady Boville—This very fine variety has peculiar and well-formed cupped flowers, of a clear, soft, grayish blue. It is a vigorous grower and free and continuous bloomer. July to October.

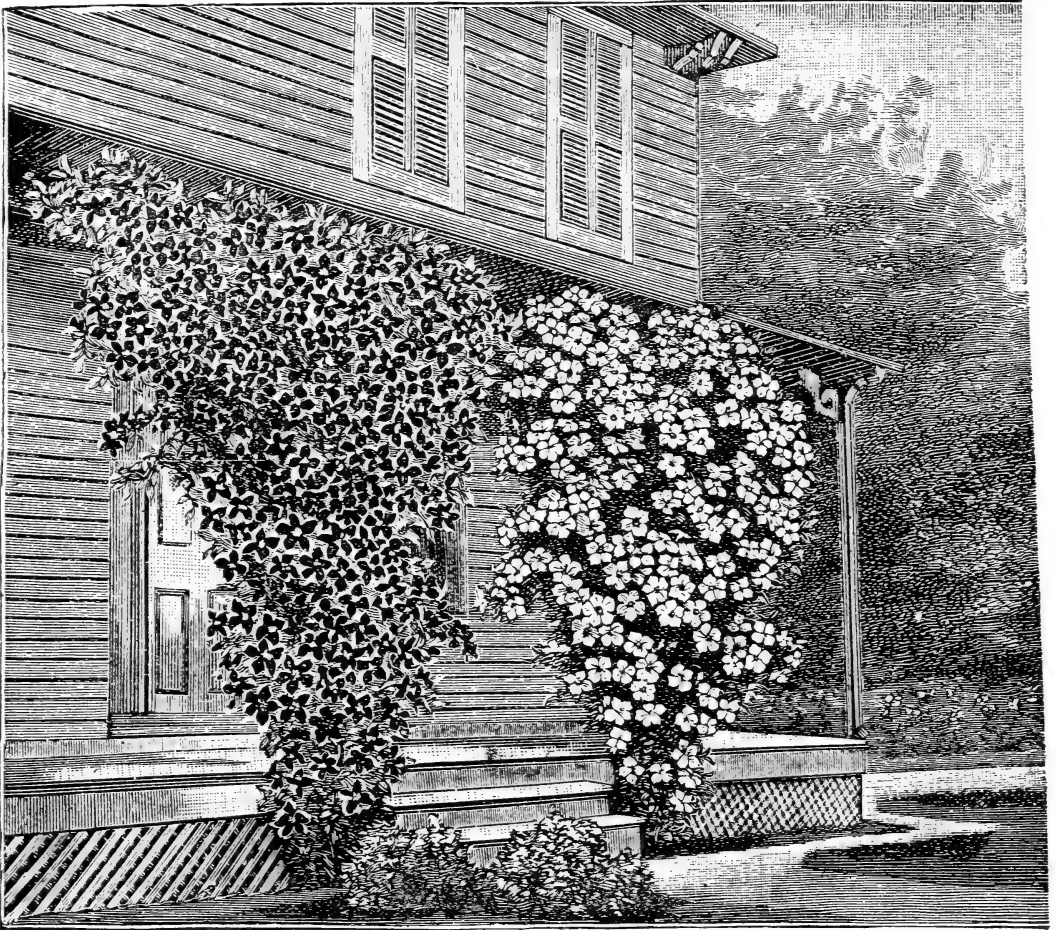
Lanuginosa Candida—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

Lanuginosa Nivea—This is one of the finest blooming plants; it has great merit in these particulars, viz.: It is *pure white*—it is a perpetual bloomer—it opens its first blossoms earlier than Jackmanni, and thence continuing to bloom onward until arrested by frost. June to October.

Lawsoniana—A hybrid variety; showy and free; with very large, beautiful rosy-purple flowers, which are produced profusely and in continuous succession. July to October.

Madame Van Houtte—A new white variety, having flowers remarkably fine in size and quality. July to October.

Magnifica—A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety



Clematis Jackmanni and Clematis Ramona.

of the Jackmanni type, giving a great profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the center of each flower leaf. July to October.

Marie Lefebvre—A new vigorous growing variety, with large flowers of a pale silvery mauve, with a deeper mauve colored bar. July to October.

Modesta—This variety has a free-growing and a free-blooming character, with flowers of a fine form, and of a bright blue color. July to October.

Mrs. James Bateman—This is a new variety of great merit; a free successional bloomer, continuing throughout the season to yield an abundant crop of its showy blossoms, which are of a reddish lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older. July to October.

Otto Fröbel—This is a splendid variety with a very robust habit and very large flowers, of a grayish tinted or French white color, and a good form and texture. July to October.

Princess of Wales—A deep bluish mauve with a satiny surface. An exceedingly fine Clematis.

Purpurea Elegans—Deep violet purple; light-colored filaments, and pinkish brown anthers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Perfecta—This is a fine variety of the Lanuginosa class, with large, white, well-formed and handsome flowers; slightly tinted at first, but bleaching to pure white. July to October.

Prince of Wales—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties; of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple with a red

bar in the center of each flower leaf. First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

Ramona—This magnificent new Clematis is an American seedling, and consequently extremely hardy. It originated at Newark, N. Y., (about 25 miles from Rochester,) and all of our plants are grown by the originator, who is probably the most successful propagator of Clematis in the United States. The Ramona is a strong, rampant grower, fully three times as strong as the Jackmanni, often growing ten or twelve feet the first season. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In color it is a very deep sky-blue, distinct from any other kind, and very attractive. In size of flower it surpasses anything we have ever seen, many flowers being six and seven inches in diameter and eighteen to twenty inches in circumference. It is certainly the finest Clematis in the list, and every lover of this beautiful climber should have it.

Rubella—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep, velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.

Rubro Violacea—This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon-purple, flushed with reddish violet. One of the best. July to October.

Samuel Moulson—Mauve, with a reddish tint on the bars.

Star of India—A very showy, very free flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

Tumbridgensis—A very fine variety, having flowers of a remarkably good form and reddish-lilac color, with a central band of bluish mauve. This variety can be used to advantage with the Jackmanni and other dark colored sorts. July to October.

Velutina Purpurea—This variety has great merit in being the darkest colored Clematis of the class. It has the vigorous, free-blooming character

of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large and of a very rich blackish mulberry-purple color. New and choice. July to October.

Viticella Major—This is an improved form of the Viticella; is a free grower, with flowers of reddish plum color.

Viticella Venosa—A beautiful Clematis, of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.



Clematis Coccinea.

The following varieties flower in Spring and early Summer, from the old or ripened wood of the previous year's growth.

Albert Victor—This is one of the early flowering hybrids, having large flowers of a deep lavender, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. The flowers are produced freely from the last of May to the first of July.

Aureliana—A valuable hybrid variety; flowers large and of a lively porcelain blue color, which are produced in great profusion. June to October.

Coccinea (Scarlet)—Flowers most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other clematis. Blooms in July. Very choice and rare.

Duke of Norfolk—A very deep mauve color, with a broadish pale bar. The anthers are dark colored.

Duchess of Teck—A pure white, with a faint, delicate mauve bar. Awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Botanic Society.

Fair Rosamond—Free growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

Lady Alice Neville—Color rosy lilac, with pale mauve bars. Certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Lady Londesborough—One of the best of the early flowering Japanese Hybrids. The flowers are large, of a silvery gray, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. June to July.

Maiden's Blush—Delicate bluish white tint, of bright rosy lilac at the base of bar.

Mrs. George Jackman—Satiny white, with a creamy bar. This variety often flowers in the young wood, giving it more the character of a perpetual bloomer. This is one of the best of the early flowering whites.

Miss Bateman—One of the most charming of the Spring flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

Montana—A remarkably free-growing, exceedingly ornamental, hardy Indian climber, well adapted for trailing over walls or trellises. The flowers are white, with a dash of pink and tuft of straw-colored stamens. Sweet scented and very copious—the branches literally becoming converted into floral garlands.

Standishli—Introduced from Japan. A remarkably free-growing variety, with beautiful, richly colored, very finely formed flowers; of a light mauve purple color. One of the best. June.

Sir Garnet Walseley—Bluish ground; effective dash of bronze, with a distinct bar of plum red.

Stella—New; very showy; one of the choicest. The flowers are of a light violet or deep mauve, with a distinct bar in the center of each sepal of a reddish plum color.

The Queen—A new variety, having a free habit and remarkably handsome foliage and flowers of a delicate lavender color.

Vesta—Large; of fine form; dead white, with a creamy tinge over the center bar; delicate primrose fragrance. A valuable early bloomer.

Virginiana—A very strong grower, having fragrant white flowers. Valuable for covering screens.

DOUBLE SORTS.

Countess of Lovelace—A decided advance on John Gould Veitchi, both in habit, color and form. A bluish-lilac, rosette shaped, forming a double flower.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Enchantress—A very large and distinct variety. Good habit, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very prettily flushed in the center with rose. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Excelsior—A distinct double-flowered sort, with flowers about six inches across; of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum colored bar; the outer flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.

Forteuni—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.

John Gould Veitchi—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Forteuni, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lucie Lemoine—New. Flowers white, double, large, and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals; very showy. June.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.

Brown's Scarlet Trumpet (*Brownii*)—A choice variety with bright red blossoms; very fragrant; a fine trellis sort.

Canadian (*Canadensis*)—Large glaucous leaves and blossoms.

Golden Leaved (*Aurea reticulata*)—A Japanese variety; moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden yellow.

Monthly Fragrant (*Belgicum*)—Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented; blooms through the summer.

Scarlet Trumpet Monthly (*Sempervirens*)—Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped; flowers all Summer; a native climber, and appropriate for trellises and rock work. One of the handsomest.



Group of Honeysuckles.

Chinese Twining (*Japonica*)—A well known vine, which holds its leaves nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and very sweet.

Common Woodbine (*Periclymenum*)—A very strong grower, with showy flowers; red outside, buff within. June and July.

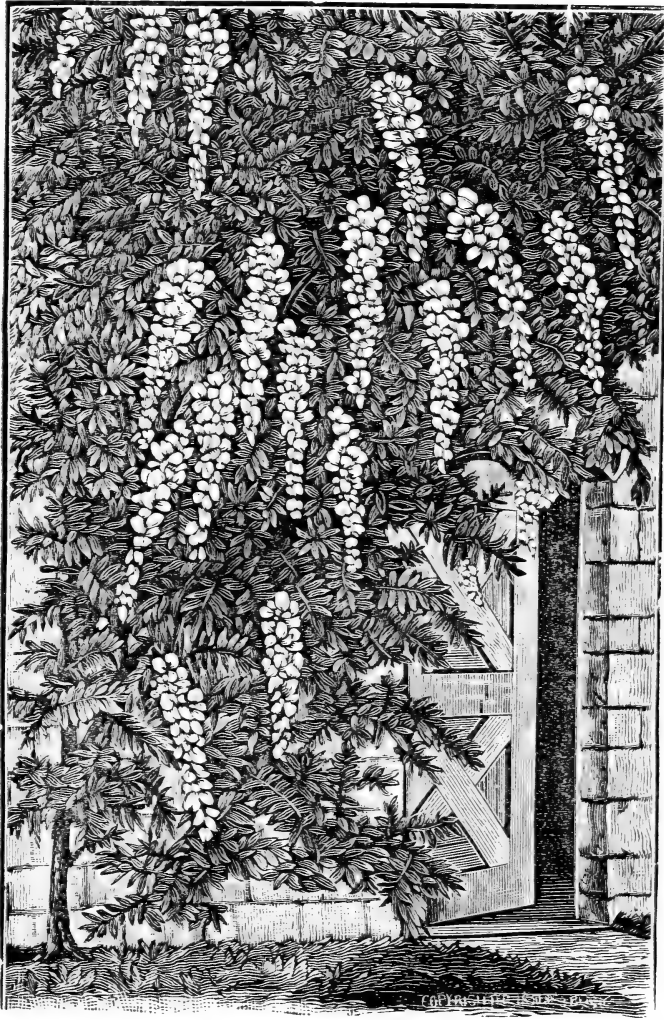
Hall's New Japan (*Halleana*)—An almost evergreen variety with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to December. Best blooming of all.

IVY (*Hedera*).

The evergreen sorts often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should be planted on the north side of the building.

Broad Leaved Variegated (*Latimaculata*)—Leaves large and distinctly variegated.

Canariensis, or Hiberica (Irish)—The well known sort used in covering the north side of buildings; leaves deep green.



Wistaria Chinensis.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium*).

Barbarum—A well known and pretty fast growing vine, used for covering screen and ledges or any object at short notice.

Chinese—A superb variety, far surpassing the variety above named which has been a favorite for many years. It is a most vigorous hardy climber in any position. It continues flowering and new berries are forming from late spring until frost. The berries remain on the vine until late into the winter. The number of our hardy

vines that can be grown without injury from our frosts in our Northern States is limited and none are more beautiful and easy of culture than this.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (*Chinensis*)—One of the most magnificent hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale purple flowers, early in Spring and Autumn, and growing at the rate of fifteen or twenty feet in a season, attaining an immense size.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

INCLUDING PÆONIAS, BULBS, Etc.

A most valuable class of hardy plants for permanent borders both in the garden and on the lawn. They give universal satisfaction and require but little care. We might increase our list indefinitely but prefer to confine ourselves to those choice varieties which succeed in all parts of the country without professional care. Many of the following grow almost spontaneously, and are of unequalled beauty.

For the guidance of our customers we have arranged this interesting class of plants into three divisions. *The first* and most important includes those varieties that may be planted either in the spring or fall. These are all, unless otherwise noted, perfectly hardy and vigorous, remaining in the ground from year to year and ever increasing in size and beauty. *The second class* embraces those varieties that can only be planted in the fall, owing to their extreme earliness in starting. All are perfectly hardy, but as a rule they should be taken up when through flowering and stored in a dry place until the early autumn, when they should be put back in the ground again, care being taken to remove the young tubers, which can be planted out separately and thus the stock increased.

The third division includes those varieties that can be only planted in the spring. They are not hardy if left in the open ground through the winter, but may easily be preserved from year to year by removing from the earth before it freezes in the fall and placing in a dry cool cellar. In planting out in the spring, care should be taken to remove the young tubers.

Desirable for either Spring or Fall Planting.

ANEMONE JAPONICA OR WIND FLOWER.

A beautiful class of plants and a finer bed of flowers can hardly be imagined than these Japanese Anemonies, which commence to bloom in August and continue to flower until the end of Autumn. They thrive in all soils and should not be transplanted oftener than necessary to divide them when they become too thick. In severe climates they should be protected with a covering of leaves or straw. This is one of the most delicate and graceful flowers of which we have knowledge.

Red (Rubra)—Deep rose with yellow center; a distinct and beautiful species. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

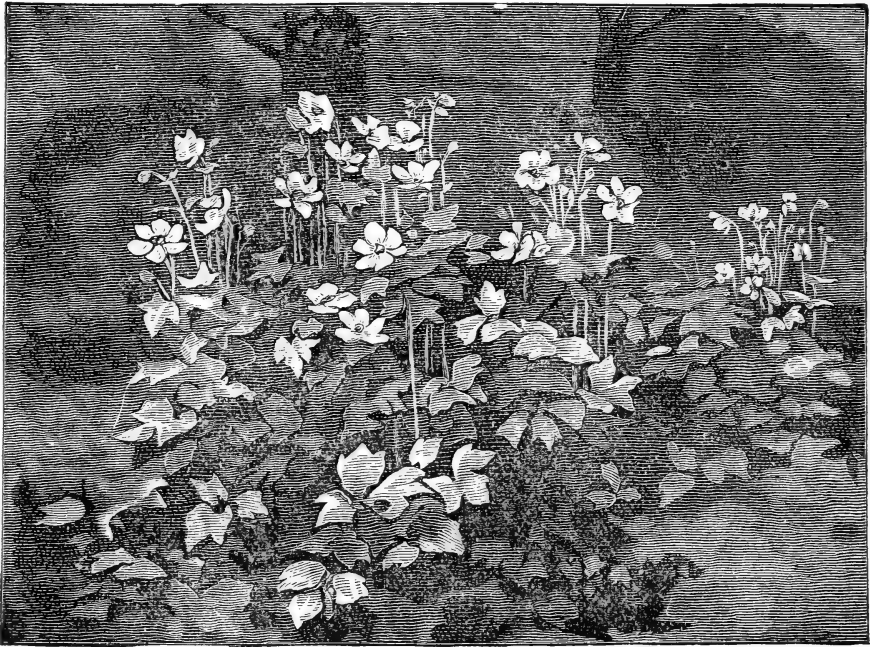
White (Alba)—Pure white with yellow center, similar to preceding, save in color.



Spiræa Japonica.

ASTILBE JAPONICA (*Spiræa Japonica*).

A fine hardy garden plant, 12 to 18 inches high. Flowers are white, borne in spikes; much prized both in garden and for winter forcing.



White Japan Anemone.

AMARYLLIS.

This is especially recommended as a pot plant for house culture. Flowers produced in clusters of three to five blooms on a stalk 18 inches to 2 feet high.

CARNATIONS.

This old favorite is so well known that we need mention it but briefly.



Carnation.

We offer a complete assortment in many shades, all beautifully fringed

and fragrant. Many of the varieties will ordinarily withstand the winter with slight protection. They are very desirable as summer blooming plants in the garden and are appreciated by all when grown in the hot-house, conservatory or window.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The following are the choicest varieties of the various classes. We have aimed in making the selection to name the best possible assortment of colors. The Chrysanthemum is rapidly growing in favor and while we can offer hundreds of varieties, we advise selections from the following :

POMPON, OR BUTTON VARIETIES.

Arbre de Noel—Deep orange, shaded red, tipped yellow ; finely fringed.

Black Douglas—Dark maroon red ; striking color ; deeply toothed petals.

Bouquet—Rich carmine.

Canary Bird—Light canary yellow.

Cravaction—Deep pink ; yellow center.

Golden Bedder—Clear golden yellow.

- Montgolfier**—Maroon, tipped rich golden yellow.
Model of Perfection—Bright pinkish lilac, shading to white.
Mrs. Aristee—Deep canary yellow; Anemone flowered.
Princess Meletia—Fimbriated white; very beautiful.



Chrysanthemum.

- Snowdrop**—Pure white; flowers like miniature snow-balls.
White Bedder—Small, pure white, very early flowering.

CHINESE INCURVED VARIETIES.

- Diana**—Clear white; compact flower.
Fingal—Rose violet, with lighter back; very showy.
Golden John Salter—Beautiful golden yellow.
Golden Empress—Deep brassy yellow.
Golden Prince—Clear golden yellow.
Helen of Troy—Soft, attractive shade of pink.
Hero of Stoke Newington—Rosy pink, shaded purple.
Lord Mayor—Clear white, shaded rose and violet.
Lady Carey—Large rosy lilac with silvery back.
Lady Slade—Bright lilac pink.
La Neige—Pure white; profuse bloomer.
Mrs. Geo. Rundle—Snowy white; beautifully incurved.
Mrs. Heale—Creamy white; exquisite form.
Nil Desperandum—Dark red and orange.
Pink Venus—Lilac peach; large and beautiful.

- Pericles**—Bright Indian red.
Prince Alfred—Deep pinkish carmine.
Princess Teck—Extra large; creamy white.
Refulgens—Rich purplish maroon.
Saint Patrick—Bronzy red; very fine.
Troubadour—Beautiful light pink.
Virgin Queen—Soft creamy white; incurved.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

- Blooming Rose**—Bright rosy pink.
Delie—Large creamy white.
Fascination—Large, white; pink center.
Fulton—Clear bright yellow; long twisted petals.
General Arthur—Large, rosy pink.
George Sand—Bronzy pink, yellow center.
Grand Mogul—Violet amaranth.
Japonica—Large brilliant red.
Le Tonkin—Flesh white, shaded rose.
Lorraine—Rich golden yellow.
M. Mousillac—Deep chestnut brown, shaded scarlet.
Miss E. A. Jacqueth—Rich crimson, edged golden.
Mrs. Lord—Clear yellow; fine petals, twisted like tangled mass of silken threads.
Margaret of York—Sulphur yellow.
Rob Roy—Orange, shaded red.
Spiralis—Creamy white, shading to deep pink.
Sec. Barotte—Deep bronzy orange.
Striata Perfecta—White striped rose.
Tecumseh—Deep Indian red.
Tensia—Light yellow, shading to white.
Wenonah—Silvery white, tipped rosy pink.
Yeddo—Bright yellow.

DIELYTRA, OR BLEEDING HEART.

The showy heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson and silvery white of this plant are borne on a graceful raceme of a foot or more in length. Perfectly hardy, well known and very popular.

ERIANTHUS RAVENÆ.

A fine foliaged grass, somewhat resembling the Pampas Grass, and grows

to the height of six to nine feet ; blooms abundantly, and is excellent for the decoration of lawns or borders.

EULALIA JAPONICA.

Variegata — One of the handsomest and most valuable of Ornamental Grasses. The long, narrow leaf-blades are bordered on either side

gata in having its markings or variegations, which are yellow instead of white as in the other, in bands *across* the leaf at regular intervals, instead of longitudinally. The expanded flower spikes are the same. At the North it should be slightly protected in winter as it is apt to be injured. As beautiful and valuable as it is curious and interesting.



Day Lily (Funkia).

and are striped with broad bands of pure white, while its habit is graceful and feathery. It attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet ; is entirely hardy, and in autumn throws up great numbers of tufts or plumes like Pampas Grass, which, when ripe, resembles ostrich feathers to a degree and are useful for decorative purposes.



Eulalia Zebrina.

Zebrina—A handsome variegated form, differing from *Eulalia Japonica varie-*

DAY LILY—VARIEGATED LEAVED (Funkia).

One of the finest and best hardy herbaceous plants. Foliage broadly and distinctly margined and variegated with pure white ; very showy and attractive ; and the long trumpet shaped purple flowers possess a delightful and elegant fragrance. Foliage is attractive and the plant is altogether one of the best we know of for use on the lawn in clumps, in the border of shrubberies or other similar locations where its handsome foliage and exquisite flowers produce a charming effect.

DELPHINIUM OR PERENNIAL LARKSPUR.

This bold and attractive group of perennials is a grand addition to the garden. Nothing can surpass the display a collection of these produce, with their long, stout spikes of flowers of soft, pleasing colors, varying through



Delphinium.

almost every shade of blue, from the palest silvery to the deepest indigo, the centers running from pure white to brown and black, resembling a bee. No plants can possibly produce a finer effect than these for several weeks during the summer, and by removing the first flower stems as soon as the blossoms are faded a second crop of spikes will be thrown up.

GLOXINIAS.

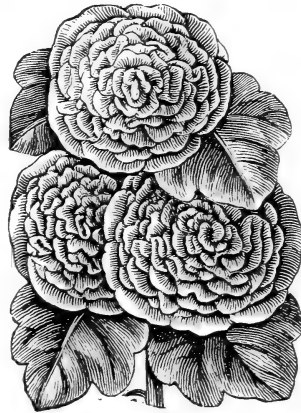
Gloxinias are among the handsomest of our summer blooming greenhouse



Gloxinia.

plants. The flowers are gorgeous, and the foliage has a soft velvet appearance. Bulbs should be started in the spring, in a warm place. They require partial shade and a liberal supply of water when growing. After blooming, water should be withheld, and the bulbs remain dry through the winter.

HOLLYHOCK.



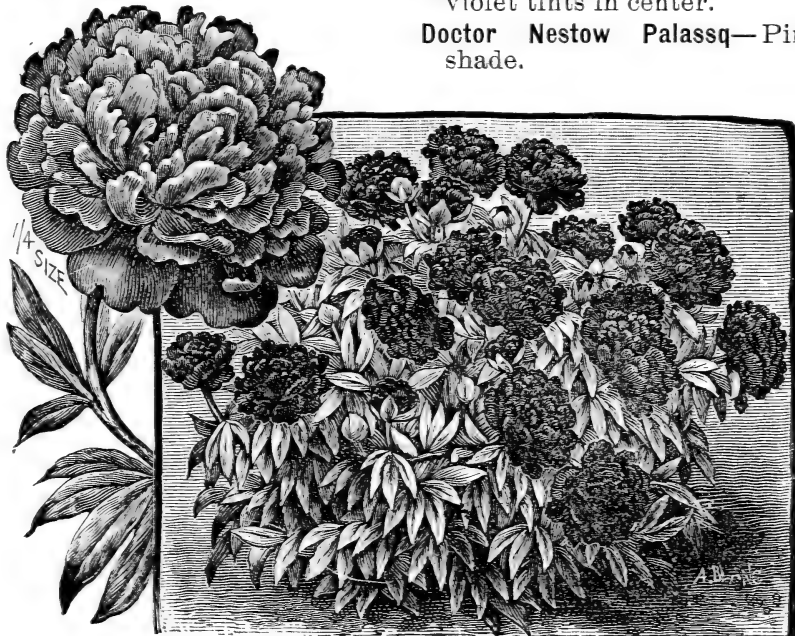
Hollyhocks.

The revival of this plant in popular favor is a good indication of the change in taste which is setting in, in favor of hardy plants. These are well adapted for growth at the rear of garden beds, and for creating effects where tall, showy, and withal graceful plants are needed. We offer both double and single sorts in the widest range of color, from white to almost black.

PÆONIAS (Herbaceous).

If any one variety were to be selected from the long list of herbaceous perennials to emphasize the value and beauty of this class of plants, the Herbaceous Pæonia would in our judgment be the most appropriate. They are among the noblest and most beautiful of hardy flowers, and indispensable for the garden. They not only combine stateliness of growth with beauty of coloring, but in many the huge blossoms possess the delicious fragrance of a Tea Rose. The colors have the widest range;

from white, pale yellow, salmon, flesh color, and numerous intermediate series between pale pink and the brightest purple; and among the newer varieties we have scarlet and crimson. They require the very richest soil, are perfectly hardy, and will thrive in shady spots, giving magnificent effects against backgrounds of dark foliage. We offer



Hardy Herbaceous Pæonias.

more than fifty of the finest and most distinct sorts which can be selected.

The following named sorts include all recent valuable introductions. They are propagated from late importations from pæony specialists, and we are sure the assortment cannot be surpassed, if indeed equalled, in America. We take every pains to maintain the strictest purity in varieties.

- Alexandra Dumas**—Bright pink.
- Alexandriana**—Bright pink.
- Ambrose Werschaffelt**—Brilliant red.
- Belle Chattelaine**—White; base shaded carmine.
- Bernard Palissq**—White tinted carmine.
- Blanc Red**—White bordered carmine.
- Boule de Neige (Snowball)**—White.

- Charles Binder**—Purplish red.
- Charles de Belleyme**—Dark violet purple.
- Charles Gosselin**—White, tinted pink.
- Charles Verdier**—Bright purplish pink.
- Couronne d'Or**—Creamy white; golden yellow in center.
- Delecourt (Verhille)**—White.
- Denis Helie**—Crimson red.
- Doctor Andry**—Pink.
- Doctor Bretonneau**—Very dark pink; violet tints in center.
- Doctor Nestow Palassq**—Pink; lilac shade.

- Duc de Cazes**—Dark pink.
- Eclantante**—Carmine; deep pink in center.
- Edulis Superba**—Carnation pink or flesh color.
- Elegans Superbissima**—White.
- Elegante**—Delicate pink.
- Festiva Maxima**—White.
- Formosa Rosea**—Pink.
- Fulgida**—Purplish crimson red.
- General Cavaignac**—Bright pink.
- Gloria Mundi**—White.
- Grandiflora Nivea**—White.
- Hortense**—Bright pink.
- Humea Alba**—Light flesh color or white carnation.
- Illustration**—China pink.
- Insignis**—Bright carmine.

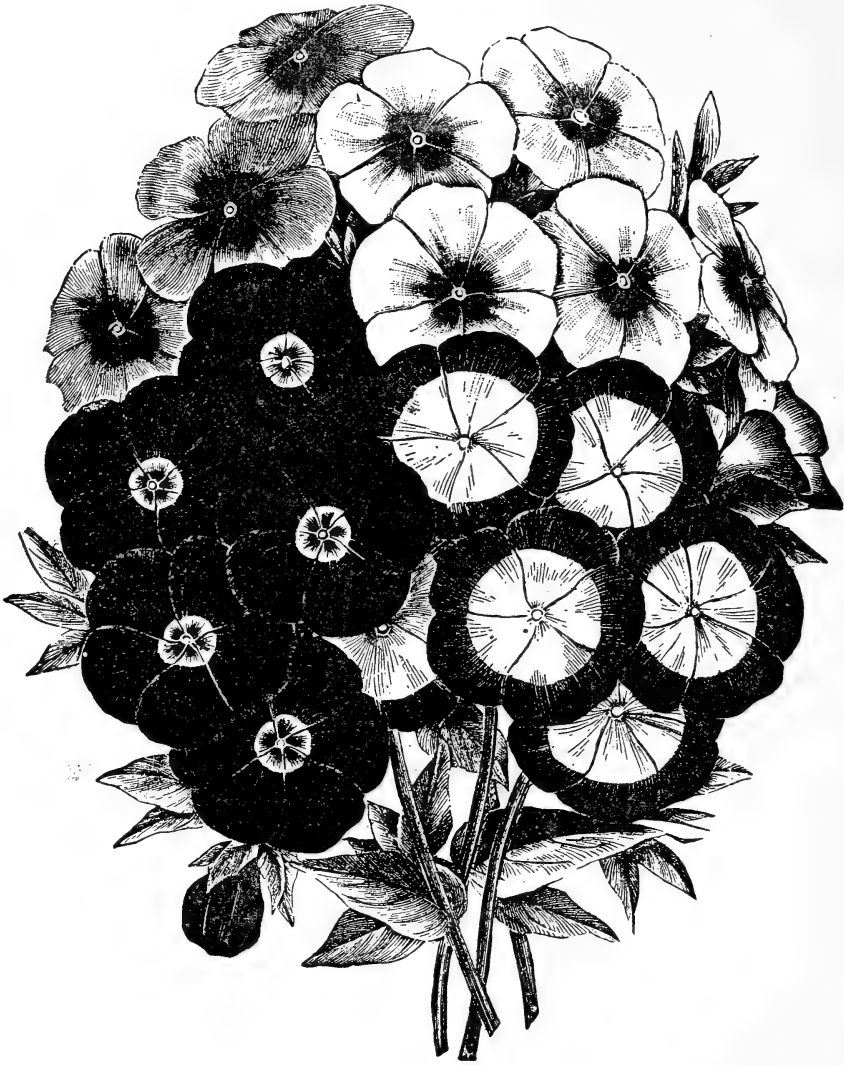
J. B. Rendatler—Bright pink.
Lady Darmouth—Pure white.
La Tulipe—White, bordered carmine.
Leonie—White; slight shade carnation or flesh color.
Lilacina Elegans—Lilac pink.
Madame Callot—Flesh color or carnation.
Madame Furtado—Dark pink; violet shade.
Madame Jules Callot—Delicate pink.
Madame Lemonier—Carnation white.
Madame Loise—White; shaded salmon; streaked carmine.
Madame Milleret—Light flesh color or white carnation.
Madame Muysart—China rose color or pink.
Madame Rongier—Deep, bright pink, velvety.
Madame Vilmorin—Lilac shaded pink.
Mademoiselle Marie Callot—White carnation.
Maxime—Bright red; shaded salmon; white border.
Menice Demay—White center carnation.
Mr. Barillet (Deschamps)—China pink or rose color.
Mr. Dupout—White; carmine streaks in center.
Mr. DuRibert—Violet purple.
Mr. Gaillard—Violet purple.
Mr. Gibrain—Bright pink, streaked deep carmine.
Mr. Mallet—Bright pink.
Mr. Mannoir—Light flesh color or white carnation.
Modeste Guerin—Bright pink.
Multicolore—White carnation; carmine at base.
Ne Plus Ultra—Carnation pink.
Noeme—Salmon pink.
Preciosa Nova—White, with spots of carmine.
Prince Prosper d'Aremberg—Brilliant wine color.
Pulcherina—Carnation pink.
Purpurea Delache—Crimson purple.

Queen Victoria—White.
Rosea Superbissima—China rose color.
Sydonie—Pale rose color.
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille—Carnation pink or flesh color.
Washington—China rose.
Zoe Callot—Delicate pink.

PHLOXES (Perennial).

Few plants give greater satisfaction to the amateur than the Phlox. They require no care, but dividing and re-setting every second year; their vigorous growth and freedom of bloom make them very useful plants, while they are nearly unexcelled in beauty. The improvement made in this beautiful class of plants is perhaps more marked than in any other section of the hardy herbaceous family. Instead of the thin flowers, which were limited to lilac and white colors, we now have gorgeous flowers, combining all the different tints of rose, carmine, red and purple, to say nothing of the pure whites and salmons, with their distinct eyes. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

Amphion—Deep purplish crimson.
Ange Gardien—White, with large crimson center.
Athis—Light salmon rose; fine.
Auguste Reviere—Bright salmon red flowers, produced in large pyramidal heads.
Comedie—White, with large crimson center.
Cross of Honor—An attractive striped variety; color a beautiful rosy mauve, each petal regularly marked with white.
Eclairneur—Very large flowers, deep rosy crimson; fine and distinct.
George Sand—Pure white; fine flower.
General Breart—Deep crimson center, shading to whitish lilac at edge of flower.
Jean d'Arc—Pure white; large flowered.



Perennial Phlox.

- M. Buls**—Clear rose ; flowers large.
- M. Jules Roche**—Rosy carmine, suffused with white ; center darker.
- Nautilus**—White, with crimson center.
- Pellatan**—Large, rosy-white flowers, with carmine center.
- Robur**—Deep rose, sometimes splashed white ; bright and vivid.
- Tissandier**—Rich, deep red ; purple center.
- Virgo Maria**—Pure white.

POPPY (Papaver).

Iceland (Nudicaule)—A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, forming ornamental tufts of fern-like foliage, from which the slender flower stalk rises to about a foot in height and bears elegant cup-shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white to deep orange scarlet ; valuable for cut flowers, lasting well when cut, and having a pleasant lilac perfume. We offer in separate colors, white, yellow and orange.



Iceland Poppy.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argenteum*).

The most effective and stately of all the ornamental Grasses, producing a grand effect on the lawn, with its graceful foliage and silvery plumes; the latter are produced on stems eight to ten feet high, sometimes forty or more on well established plants.

RANUNCULUS.

Among dwarf flowers these are unrivaled for lovely form and bright and attractive colors, ranging through gorgeous shades of white, crimson, yellow, purple and black. Many of them being beautifully marked with other shades. They flower profusely in pots in the house or if grown in frames, in the spring.

SMILAX.

This very graceful climber is a great addition to our basket plants, possess-

ing the rare qualities of delicate and tolerably dense foliage, and vining habit, admirably adapting it to climb-



Smilax.

ing or drooping, as may be required. For using as a green with cut flowers, it has no equal, its hard texture enabling it to keep for several days without wilting after being cut. It is also fine as a parlor or window plant.



Yucca Filamentosa.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Perfectly hardy and easily grown; very odd and beautiful. The stem on which the flowers are borne is thrown

up in July, and forms a perfect pyramid of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Very picturesque effects are produced when planted in groups on the lawn.

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY.

Group of Bulbs.

CROCUS.

Autumn Flowering (*Colchicum autumnale*)
—These are white, rose and variegated in color; similar in appearance to the Spring Flowering Crocus, but flower in Autumn.



Crocus.

Spring Flowering—These are delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay

in color. Until the flowering of the Hyacinth and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather, the garden depends almost alone upon the Crocus for its brightness. Plant in Autumn, the bulbs about three inches apart, and cover with two inches of soil. Cover in fall with a little straw or coarse manure to keep the bulbs from being thrown out by the frost. After flowering the bulbs may be taken from the ground and kept in a dry place, or may be allowed to remain in the ground; it will make no difference except that those that remain will be likely to come out a little earlier. A few Crocuses scattered over the lawn are very pretty. The flowers will have disappeared and the leaves will be sufficiently ripened before it is time to use the lawn mower. The Crocus also does finely in the house. Plant in pots or baskets of moss, or any way that taste may suggest. The bulbs may be set so close as to nearly touch each other. They may be grown in vases of water like the Hyacinth with good results. For fall planting only.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

One of the very earliest of Spring flowers, the flower stem appearing before the frost is fully out of the ground. Very hardy and always reliable. Flower stalk about three feet high, nearly at top of which appears a circle of bell-shaped flowers, surmounted by a tuft of leaves, all forming a pretty crown from which it derives its name. Plant four or five inches deep and about a foot apart. It does not usually flower the first year. Colors red, yellow and striped.

HYACINTHS.

The most beautiful, fragrant and popular of the bulbous plants, either for house or garden culture. For house culture they may be planted in pots singly, or in groups of different colors. Fill the pot with sandy, porous soil and plant the bulb so that the surface is just exposed; water freely and set away in a dark, cool cellar for several weeks.



Hyacinth.

By removing a few at a time to a warm room, a succession can be kept up. When we speak of a warm room for bulbs, we mean a temperature of 70 degrees or less, and not running up to 75 or 80 degrees. They may also be grown in water in vases, the bulb not quite touching the water. For the garden plant in October or November. If beds are



Hyacinth.

small and near together, fill each with separate color; in large beds plant an assortment of colors. Plant three or

four inches below the surface of the soil. Hyacinths are divided into early and late, single and double varieties. The colors are dark blue, deep blue, light blue, pure white, rosy white, red, rose and yellow. These bulbs are all selected in Holland, with the greatest care, and from the finest assortment, and not one of them will be anything less than an *extra* fine variety.

IRIS (Rainbow Flower, Fleur de Lis).

"The Orchid of the Flower Garden." The flowers of this family are the richest and most varied in color of any hardy garden plants, and for cut flowers they



Iris.

are invaluable. An almost continuous display of bloom can be kept up by planting a good assortment.

LILIES (Liliums).

The Lily is a favorite flower everywhere, a queen of flowers, and only the rose can dispute its claim to queenly honors. It abounds everywhere, in the humid vale, and on the lofty mountain top, and truly no earthly monarch was ever arrayed as one of these simple yet beautiful flowers. With few exceptions Lilies succeed in our gardens admirably, and continue to increase in strength and beauty for many years. They require deep planting, and should not be disturbed for several years. In nearly

every case flowers will be obtained the first summer after planting, but it will be quite as well for the health of the plant, if there is no bloom until the second season. In the North, a covering of three or four inches of straw or coarse manure in the winter will be beneficial, but should be removed early in the spring to prevent too rapid growth. The ground should be thoroughly drained.



Lilium Auratum.

Auratum "Queen of the Lilies"—The flowers of this Gold Banded Lily of Japan are very fragrant, and are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with rich, chocolate crimson spots; through the center of each petal is a golden yellow band, from which it derives its name. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twenty flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy, and thrives best in a moderately dry, rich loam, and should be planted six inches deep.

Batemani—Flowers rich apricot color.

Bermuda Easter Lily (Harrisii)—This beautiful Lily was introduced five years ago from Bermuda, and no other variety of lily is now so popular. The flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, pure waxy white, and of most symmetrical beauty. The ends of the petals are most gracefully recurved. The fragrance is delightful. It is the most valuable and popular variety in cultivation for winter blooming, many thousands being grown each season for church decoration at Easter. By starting a few bulbs at intervals of three to four weeks, a succession of bloom may be had for a long time. It frequently produces thirty flowers on a single plant, and has the valuable peculiarity of flowering two or three times in succession without rest, so it might really be termed an ever-blooming Lily.

Brownii—A very large, handsome variety; flower is a spreading trumpet, purple outside, creamy white inside, with stamens of rich chocolate color; very fine.

Canadense—This pretty Lily is one of our hardy native sorts, and bears a graceful stem of drooping, bell-shaped yellow and red flowers.

Columbianum—Flowers bright, reddish orange, with purple dots.

Elegans, or Thunbergianum—Early flowering, ranging in height from fourteen inches to four feet; flowers cup-shaped, borne upright, and of a great variety of colors. They are very effective planted either in lines or clumps, and include many showy sorts.

Elegans Aureum Maculatum—This charming little Lily only grows about 12 inches in height. It produces upright flowers of most delicate light apricot yellow, spotted with black. Should be in every garden.

Excelsum—This stately and beautiful variety, which is becoming more popular every season, grows from five to six feet in height and bears from six to twelve fragrant nodding flowers of a delicate buff color.

Krameri—Beautiful spreading flowers varying in shade from delicate pink to deep rose without spots and of exquisite fragrance. It is a very beautiful variety, grows three to four feet high and blooms in July.

Longiflorum—A variety bearing in clusters beautiful snow-white trumpet-shaped flowers of rare fragrance; almost exactly like *Lilium Harrisii* in shape, but blooms later, extending the season of that beautiful kind.

Martagon (Turk's cap)—Drooping Lilies with deeply curved petals, spotted purple; mixed.



Lilium Pardalinum.

Pardalinum—A rich yellow and scarlet, spotted with purple.

Pulchellum—Blossoms with *Tenuifolium*; flowers borne upright; bright crimson, spotted black, spreading their petals nearly at right angles; as hardy as the Tiger Lily. Very showy.

Superbum—The finest of the native Lilies; flowers bright orange-red, thickly spotted with purple.

Tigrinum (Single Tiger Lily)—Very hardy.

Tigrinum Flore Pleno (Double Tiger Lily)—Orange, spotted with black.

Umbellatum—A very fine sort, blooming in June and July with large flowers of the brightest colors. Very robust grower; producing an enormous head of bloom. Colors range from black red to all shades of rose, crimson and yellow.

Wallacei—Clear buff flowers, spotted with black. A very distinct and handsome Japanese variety; free flowering, a strong bulb bearing several flower-stalks.

Washingtonianum—A most beautiful sort, growing from three to five feet high

and bearing fine flowers of a white, tinged with purple. It is also very fragrant. One of the best California Lilies.

SPECIOSUM SORTS.

As a whole, the most desirable section of all Lilies for general cultivation. The varieties are distinct, graceful, beautiful and free-blooming. They are hardy, needing very little protection, and will grow and flower without any special treatment.

Album—This is a pure white and very fragrant variety with beautifully recurved petals. A very fine sort.

Album Præcox—A lovely, pure white Lily, with petals reflexed and slightly tinted pink at the tips; center of the flowers is embellished with a fine long fringe. It is perfectly hardy, and altogether one of the finest of the white varieties.

Calla—Pure white and suitable for house culture.

Chinese Sacred Lily—Flowers pure white, with yellow cup and very fragrant. It grows with astonishing rapidity and can be planted any time up till March in water with the best results.

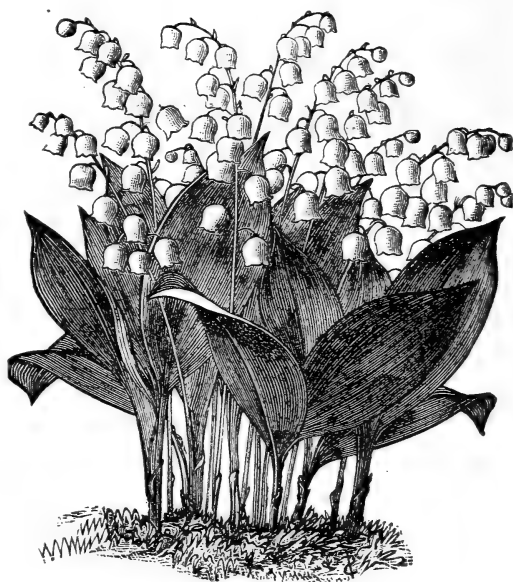
Candidum (White Easter Lily)—Arrives and should be planted in the fall.

Rubrum—White ground, with band and spots of rose or crimson on each petal. One of the best Lilies. We have a splendid stock of this very hardy and beautiful kind, which have flowered this last season on our grounds.

Monstrosum Rubrum—Distinct variety, with broad, flat stems and of color similar to the preceding. Free-blooming

LILY OF THE VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*).

One of the most charming spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate bell-shaped delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed.



Lily of the Valley.

NARCISSUS.

Most of the varieties are hardy, and should be planted like Hyacinths. They are both single and double, and show every shade of color from pure white to deep orange. The *Polyanthus Narcissus* is not quite hardy for this climate, unless planted in sandy soil and well covered before winter. It is best, however, for house culture in pots or may be grown in vases of water like the Hyacinth. The flowers are produced in trusses of from half a dozen to three times that number. For fall planting only.

SCILLAS.

The Scilla is the brightest, prettiest and hardiest of the early spring flowers. When the Crocuses are in bloom, the little modest *S. Siberica* and *S. Campanulata* may be seen throwing up a little cluster of flowers of the most intense blue imaginable. The flower stem is only about four inches, and is just the pretty flower that everybody craves for the button-hole. The plant flowers without showing a leaf. After the flowers are gone the leaves appear, and

*Scilla Siberica.*

these should not be injured. Many, after the flowers have disappeared, remove the leaves so as to make room for other plants, but this course injures the bulbs unless the leaves are pretty well matured. No bulb is more hardy and competent to take care of itself. The bulbs are quite small as is also the plant, and like all small, bulbous rooted plants, look best and are less likely to be destroyed if grown in little masses—a dozen or so in a group. When the small bulbous roots are scattered over the garden singly, they are almost certain to be destroyed, especially where help in cleaning up the garden is occasionally employed.

SNOWDROPS.

In the early Spring months, there is nothing more beautiful than a sheet of the snowy graceful blossoms of the Snowdrop. Beds of, and effects of surpassing beauty, may be arranged with Snowdrops in the center, edged with bright blue *Scilla Siberica*, or *Chionodoxa Luciliæ*, or by intermingling them. When practicable such plantings of the Snowdrop should be permanent. The Snowdrop and the Crocus when planted in alternate circles are very effective and follow each other so closely, that no gap is left in the succession. In beds of Tulips and Hyacinths, Snowdrops are very effective between the lines; they flower while these bulbs are just mov-

ing the surface, and when the flowers are over there remains an elegant groundwork of green foliage. Used as a permanent edging and in masses on the edges of lawns, nestling in the grass, they look charming.

TULIPS.



Parrot Tulip.

The Tulip is dashing and showy, and of the most brilliant and varied coloring. Nothing affords more satisfaction or is more dazzling than a bed of Tulips. They are divided into two general classes, the early and late, and those



Single Early Tulip.

again into others as Single, Double, and Parrot. The Early and Late Show Tulips embrace both the Single and Double varieties, and are excellent for house culture as well as for beds or border in the garden. The Parrot Tulips are exceedingly brilliant; the petals are long, loose and fragrant. Most varieties

have three or four colors, as crimson, yellow, orange and green. The effects of mingling such bright colors is very striking. Plant Tulips in October or November in deep, rich soil, from five to six inches apart, and cover three inches deep. There is much difference

in the size of bulbs. A full sized bulb planted in Autumn will blossom in Spring; the small ones may not; hence the advantage of having bulbs judiciously selected, a point to which we give careful attention. For fall planting only.

FOR SPRING PLANTING ONLY.

BEGONIAS (Tuberous Rooted).

It is quite impossible to overestimate the worth of this interesting family, which in the hands of a few painstaking hybridists have been brought to the highest possible state of perfection. They can be used in such a variety of ways that everyone should grow them, both for greenhouse decoration and for the open garden. In the ground where they can have plenty of moisture and a little shade from the noonday sun, they make a gorgeous display, excelling the most vivid geraniums, and unlike the latter withstanding heavy rains. The tubers must be lifted after a killing frost, the earth cleaned from them, and they can then be stored for the winter in boxes or bags like gladiola. Their form and color is so varied that one never tires of examining them. Some of the small comparatively round single flowers are possessed of a grace and symmetry peculiarly their own, while the bold flowers of the larger forms are most striking, and the majestic blooms of the double varieties completely baffle description—in color they range from pure white to deep rich crimson. For show plants in private conservatories, this begonia is peculiarly adapted, and no other plant can rival it in respect to gracefulness and brilliancy. Some varieties form under good culture specimens three feet across and four feet high. We offer good tubers from the finest strain of erect, large-flowered double and single varieties, with dwarf habit, comprising all colors, red, scarlet, white, yellow, pink, etc.

CANNAS.

New Large Flowered French—This new class of Cannas are entirely distinct from the older sorts, in that they are continuous bloomers and produce flowers 3 or 4 times as large and in



Canna.

much greater quantities. The large spikes of flowers somewhat resemble Gladiolus, but are much more brilliant in color, ranging from the deepest crimson, orange, scarlet and salmon to light yellow, many being beautifully mottled and streaked, and are frequently compared to orchid flowers on account of their delicate markings.

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is the grandest Autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else has faded or is fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove

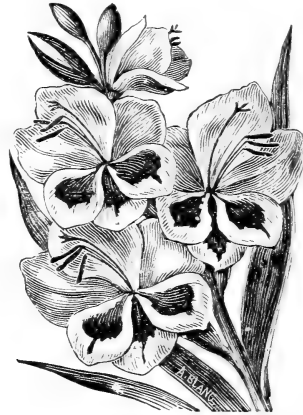


Single Dahlias.

the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until Spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The Dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes—the ordinary or *Show Dahlia*; *Dwarf* or *Bedding Dahlia*, making a thick, compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size; and the *Pompon* or *Bouquet*, with small, very perfect flowers, only from one to two inches in diameter, while the plant is of nearly the common size. As the Dahlia is a Fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May, or even later.

GLADIOLUS.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the spring—never in the fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either single or in groups. We offer them in great variety.



Gladiolus.

TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. In cold latitudes obtain tubers early, plant them in boxes of earth, and keep in a warm place in the house; when warm weather transplant to the garden. Those who want this beautiful flower in the early winter can plant



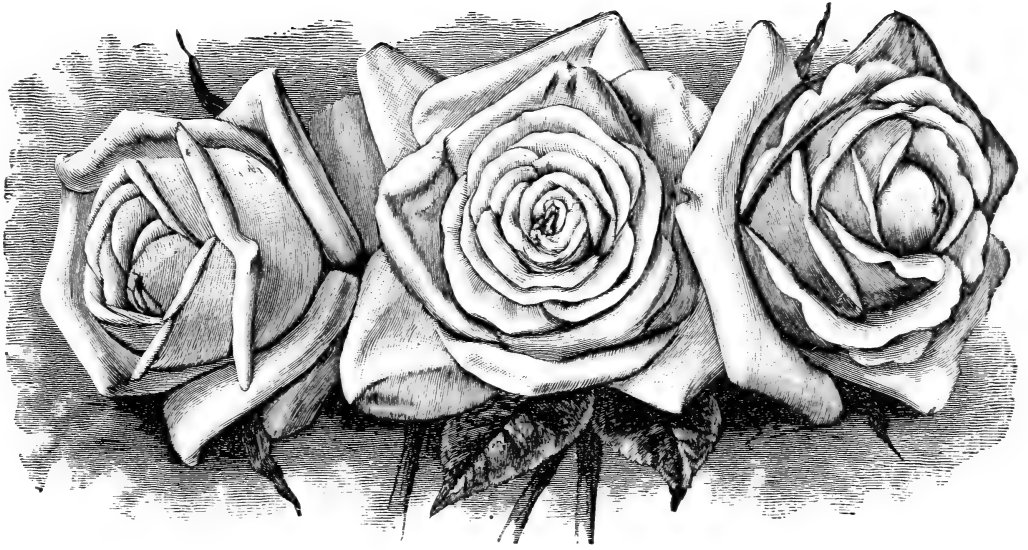
Tuberose.

a few bulbs in pots in July or August, sink them to the rim in earth in the garden, where they can remain until the cool nights of Autumn, to be then removed to the house. Our Tuberozes are of our own growing, and very splendid bulbs, and not one in a hundred will fail to flower.



MOSS ROSES.

For description see page 144.



ROSES.

We pride ourselves in striving to maintain a foremost position among the large rose growers of the country. Our stock is large, including all varieties of recognized merit, as well as many novelties, whose merits are not yet sufficiently established to warrant our placing them in this catalogue. We are constantly on the lookout for the choicest new varieties, originating either in this country or in Europe, and spare no pains and expense in obtaining them when satisfied of their intrinsic merit.

Nothing that we can say can add to the popularity of this most beautiful of all flowers. As a proof of its popularity with masses, it is interesting to know that in a recent vote taken in New York State for the purpose of selecting a State flower, the Rose received a majority of almost 100,000 in a total vote of 500,000. Those who appreciate the beauties of nature, prize roses above all things else in the ornamental line. While nearly all desire, and perhaps make an effort to have an abundance of them in their season, yet very many fail; and the failure to succeed is usually due to planting inferior bushes, thousands of which are sent out over the country every year at very low prices. Our roses cost more than the weak, puny, hot-house plants referred to, yet the results show that we give our customers as much for their money as any firm in the country. Our bushes are grown out of doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. When properly planted and cared for, they give perfect satisfaction. If the amount of bloom is not as great as is desired, all that is necessary is to apply the pruning knife a little more freely the following spring, and this will insure an abundant growth of new wood, and it is the new wood that yields the bloom. We wish purchasers to bear in mind, however, that different varieties have different habits of growth; some grow tall and rampant, others grow low and bushy, while some make a scraggling and irregular growth; therefore, if more than one kind is ordered there will probably be a difference in the size of the bushes when they are delivered.

ROSES GROWN ON OWN ROOTS.

After a long and varied experience with roses of all kinds, we have concluded to discontinue sending out any ROSES not GROWN ON their OWN ROOTS. Much has been said in favor of budded roses, but demonstration shows positively that nearly or quite all the valuable varieties can be grown from cuttings, thus making top and root alike. We shall follow this plan exclusively, feeling assured that this rule will be to the interest of all customers. Should our plants incline to throw up young suckers from the root, encourage them in this, for such young branches will produce the same flowers as the older portions of the bush, and oftentimes in greater profusion, because of their youth and vigor.

The difficulty with budded roses, and one to our mind so serious that it cannot be overcome, is their liability to throw suckers from the root or wild portion of the root. These are usually much stronger than the branches produced on the budded portion, and hence soon choke out the valuable wood, so that it not infrequently happens that after a year or two the customer finds himself the possessor of a wild bush which produces few and worthless flowers.

While our list might be made much longer, we think it includes about all the desirable varieties. Roses are divided into six general classes;—Hardy, Tender, Climbing, Moss, Polyantha and Rosa Rugosa.

Hardy Roses include Hybrid Perpetuals, or Remontants, which usually bloom profusely during June and occasionally through the summer and autumn; Austrian, those varieties of yellow roses which bloom but once in a season; and all other kinds which will live out of doors without protection through the winter. These are all suited for the garden, and thrive the best in the open air. None of them require winter protection.

The Tender Roses include Teas, Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas, Noisettes, and all of those sorts which are suited for either the open ground or house culture not named among the Hardy class. They are all tender and must be removed to the house during the winter, although the Hybrid Teas can be left in the ground if they are protected by a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen boughs, or something of that kind. They do well in the garden during the summer, and if planted in good soil most of the varieties will bloom continually.

Climbing Roses are all hardy, and should be planted out of doors. They bloom profusely in June, and some varieties show an occasional blossom during the summer and fall. They are valuable for covering trellises, porches, rocks, etc.

Moss Roses are extremely hardy; most of them are very fragrant; they are excellent June bloomers, and some varieties bloom occasionally during the summer and autumn. The distinctive feature of the class is the "mossy" covering of the green outer leaves of the bud, which gives them an exquisite beauty to be found in no other rose.

Polyantha Roses—A class of roses of much value for bedding purposes, as they form a mass of bloom. They are of a dwarf habit, and are continuously in flower during the entire season. The flowers are produced in numerous clusters, the single ones being about one and a half inches across. The clusters produce from twenty-five to one hundred flowers. The Polyantha Roses are hardy in this latitude, with slight protection. They are especially valuable for planting on the

borders of beds of taller growing kinds, or on the edge of foliage beds, as they are constantly in bloom, and rarely attain a height of more than ten or twelve inches. They are also very useful in cemeteries where they at once command close attention.

Rosa Rugosa—A Japanese species, undoubtedly one of the handsomest hardy shrubs in cultivation. It forms a sturdy bush 4 to 5 feet high, covered with large, dark green, pinnate, glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, three inches *in diameter*. It is now well-known. Both its rosy crimson and white varieties are found in all good collections; and its *large handsome scarlet fruit* is most showy during the Autumn months. Excellent for cemeteries. Very hardy.

Pruning Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses—These bloom best on strong new wood, and should be cut back severely (say one-half of last season's growth) in the Spring before growth has commenced. As these roses are hardy, and remain from year to year, they will gradually attain considerable size, and the pruning should be done in a way to keep the plant well balanced and in good shape. Liberal manuring and thorough cultivation add much to the beauty and profusion of bloom of these Roses.

INSECT ENEMIES OF THE ROSE.

Roses which are strong and vigorous are not likely to be attacked by insects, or, if attacked, are not easily injured. It is highly important, therefore, to keep your plants healthy and in good growing condition by liberal manuring and thorough cultivation. When insects appear, apply the proper remedies promptly and vigorously, and in bad attacks stir the ground deeply with the hoe and rake every day. A little perseverance to resist the present attack is all that is needed; next year you may not be troubled with insects at all. Most all injurious insects (except the Rose Bug) which attack Roses can be kept in check by frequent and thorough application of the following general remedies: Boil for ten minutes four oz. of quassi chips in a gallon of soft water. Strain off the chips and add four oz. of soft soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools. Stir well before using. Apply with a clean painter's brush of moderate or small size, brushing every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. Another good remedy is the same as above, only tobacco stems, say a quarter of a pound, are used instead of quassi.

Still another effective remedy, easily applied, is a solution of Whale Oil Soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to one gallon of water thoroughly mixed and sprayed on the plants. If used promptly not more than one or two applications will be required during the summer.

The Rose Bug and other kindred pests are most effectually vanquished by a Kerosene Emulsion made as follows: Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Hard Soap in two quarts of boiling water, then add 1 pint of Kerosene Oil, and stir violently for from three to five minutes, until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed; then dilute to twice its bulk with water and apply with a spraying syringe or sprinkle it on the plants with a small whisk broom, and repeat as often as necessary.

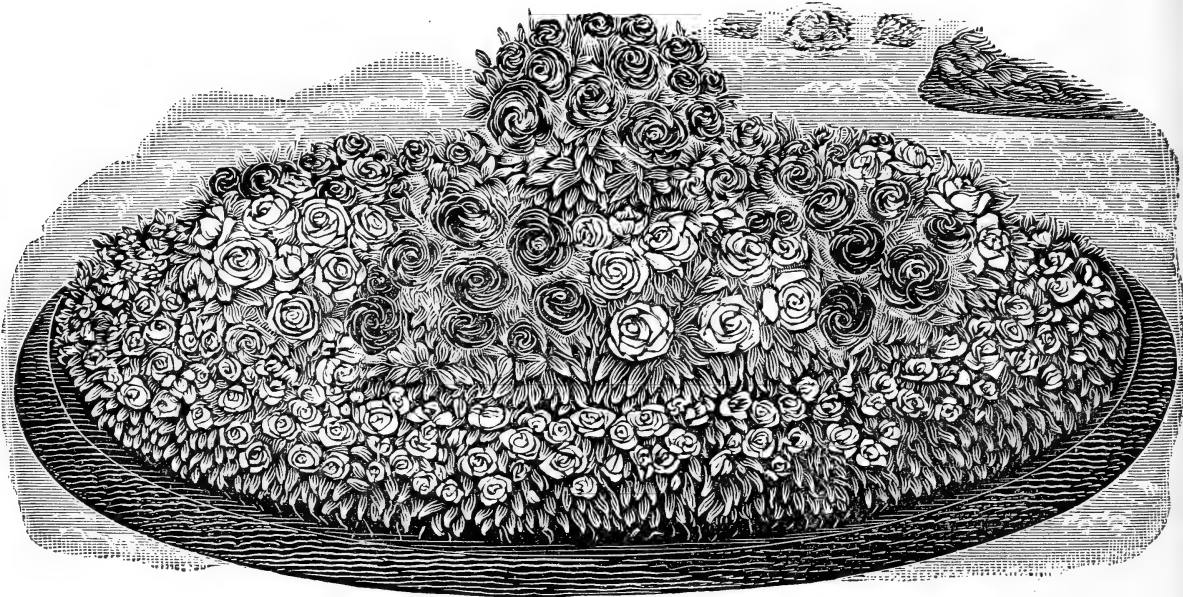
Rose Caterpillar appears in May, about the time the leaves have pushed forth. It can be readily detected, as it glues a leaf or two together to form its shelter.

The bushes should be gone over and the glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb. This is the only effective remedy.

Saw Fly, larva and other insects later than the caterpillar, may be prevented by an occasional syringing, vigorously applied. When they have appeared a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy and disperse them. The plants should be well moistened before applying the hellebore, so that it will remain.

The Red Spider seldom attacks plants in the open air, but confines itself to plants under glass. It may be kept off by daily syringing the plants with water. When plants are once infested with this insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone destroy it. This causes the foliage to drop off, but is the best remedy.

Mildew is best cured by sulphur and soot. One of these should be applied the moment the disease appears. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.



A $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot Bed of Hardy Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL AND REMONTANT ROSES.

Abel Carrier—Purplish crimson, fiery red center; very double; a fine flower.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form.

American Beauty—This variety has been rightly described an ever-blooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask.

Anne de Diesbach—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Auguste Mie—Clear rosy pink; very large, vigorous and fine; long, and well known as one of the best of its class.

Baronne Prevost—Brilliant rose, large and full; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. One of the oldest, and unsurpassed.

Baroness Rothschild—A beautiful clear, pale rose, shaded with white; very large and double; one of the finest; this does best budded.



Coquette des Blanches Rose.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large; very double and full; color a rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

Baronne de Maynard—Pure white; very free flowering.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, turning to blush; large size and full; vigorous grower, and justly a popular rose; very fine.

Caprice—A strong growing variety, with petals beautifully striped pink and white; a decided novelty.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

Charles Darwin—Brownish crimson; globular; full and fragrant.

Charles Margottin—Color a bright carmine rosy crimson; flowers large, double and well formed; quite fragrant; good grower.

Clemence Raoux—Color deep rosy pink; flowers large, very double and lasting; a good, sturdy grower.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose,

or by pruning, kept in bush form; it should be in every collection.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Resembles Victor Verdier, of which it is a seedling, but having a decided climbing habit. Bright rose with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety is particularly desirable on account of its vigorous constitution and free flowering habit.

rose; blooms in large clusters; flowers medium size; full and pretty; slightly fragrant; blooms the first year and all through the season.

Countess of Oxford—A superb rose; extra large flowers; full, perfect form; exceedingly sweet; color bright carmine red; elegantly shaded.

Dinsmore—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double. Color deep



General Jacqueminot Rose.

Comte de Paris—Brilliant red, shaded and illuminated with bright crimson; large, full and of fine form; very vigorous.

Comtesse de Serenye—Beautiful, large, flesh colored flowers; reverse of petals salmon rose; a free bloomer; very full and sweet.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flowers; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer; very hardy and beautiful.

Coquette des Blanches (sometimes called Ball of Snow)—Pure snowy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale

crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.

Duke of Edinburgh—Brilliant scarlet, crimson; shaded maroon; very fine.

Earl of Dufferin—Fine velvety crimson, beautifully shaded with dark rich maroon; very large, full and fragrant; hardy and free.

Earl of Pembroke—Soft velvety crimson; petals margined with cardinal red; large regular flowers.

Eclair—Color bright glistening rose, passing to rich scarlet crimson, elegantly shaded with pure maroon.

Elisa Boella—Pure white, very full.

Ferdinand de Lesseps—Purplish crimson; fine form; large and fragrant.

Fisher Holmes—Shaded crimson scarlet; large, globular, with pointed center; vigorous and free flowering. Resembles General Jacqueminot, but fuller, darker, and a more constant bloomer.

Francois Levet—A splendid rose; flowering freely, and very full; fresh, clear rose; bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

Francois Michelin—Deep carmine; large, full and globular form; a free bloomer and fragrant.

General Jacqueminot—Bright, shining crimson; very rich and velvety; exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds, and is highly esteemed as one of the best and most desirable for open ground, and also for forcing.



A Bunch of Roses.

General Washington—This splendid Rose is one of the best hardy perpetuals for general planting; color bright shining crimson; very rich and beautiful; flowers are large and perfectly double; blooms first season and constantly.

Giant of Battles—Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit; free bloomer, and one of the very best.

Gloire de Margottin—Rich, dazzling crimson; makes beautiful long pointed buds; flowers when open, large and

of good shape; a vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering.

Her Majesty—Originated in England and named in honor of the Queen; it is one of the largest and most beautiful Hybrid Perpetual Roses ever grown; blossoms large and perfectly double; the color is a lovely pink.

Jean Liabaud—This is one of the very darkest of all Roses; the flowers are large, full and fragrant, and of the most intense dark rich velvety crimson imaginable.

John Keynes—Of a brilliant red, shaded with velvety crimson; magnificent buds; a variety that is very satisfactory to all lovers of roses; good grower; quite hardy.

John Hopper—Flowers large; very regular and full; color a brilliant rose; very sweet.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large; well formed; fragrant flowers.

La Reine—Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best.

Leopold Premier—Bright, dark red; fine form; large and fine.

Lion of Combats—Deep colored crimson; showy and fine.

Lord Bacon—Deep crimson, lit up with scarlet and shaded with velvety black; large, full and globular.

Lord McCartney—Crimson, as bright as General Jacqueminot; of very fine appearance; prolific in bloom and very hardy; very desirable.

Lord Raglan—Fiery crimson, shaded with purple; large and finely formed. A superb rose and a vigorous grower.

Louise Margottin—Beautiful pink; cupped form.

Louis Van Houtte—Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautifully formed double flower.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from *Baroness Rothschild*. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the Autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with *Baroness Rothschild*.

Madame Alfred de Rougemont—White, delicately shaded and tinged with rose; medium size; full and double.

Madame Laffay—Rosy crimson; large and double; one of the oldest and best.

Madame Lacharme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink; moderately large. A free bloomer in Spring.



Prince Camille de Rohan Rose.

Madame Masson—Large and double; color a reddish crimson; of fine form; a fine autumn bloomer.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; above medium size; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.

Mademoiselle Eugene Verdier—A seedling from *Victor Verdier*. Beautiful silver rose; large, full, of fine form; large, lustrous foliage; exquisite buds; of great merit.

Madame Charles Wood—Flowers of a large size; color dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer.

Magna Charta—A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Marchioness of Lorne—Flowers large; of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine; very sweet; full and finely cup-shaped; petals large, with long pointed buds.

Marie Baumann—Bright, carmine red; large and full.

Marie Rady—Brilliant red; flowers large and of fine form; very full, imbricated. One of the finest.

Marechal Forey—Crimson; one of the richest, dark shaded roses; cupped, good size and a free bloomer; very hardy.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine, very fragrant and one of the finest bloomers.

Mrs. Elliott—Bright rose; large, vigorous and one of the best.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—This we consider one of the finest roses that has been sent out in years. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late Autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Flower of immense size; one of the largest roses grown and one of the finest; color deep shining

rose, very fresh and pretty. It is a strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.

Perle des Blanches—Pure white; medium size, good full form; very double and fragrant.

Silver Queen—Silvery blush, shaded in the center with delicate rosy pink; flowers large, full, of a beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance; habit unusually good; very distinct and fine.



Catherine Mermet Rose.

Pierre Notting—Blackest red shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

Pius IX—Deep rose, tinged with crimson, vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the best and most desirable.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large; moderately full.

Sidonie—Violet crimson, vigorous grower.

Sir Garnet Wolseley—Bright red shaded with carmine; an excellent variety.

Ulrich Brunner—Flowers large and full, with exceedingly large shell shaped petals. Color cherry.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose with carmine center; of good size; free grower and very beautiful.

Xavier Olibo—A magnificent rose; intense dark crimson, very rich and velvety; a good vigorous grower and free bloomer; exceedingly sweet and handsome; one of the best.

AUSTRIAN ROSES.

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth; very little pruning is therefore required.

Harrison's Yellow—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose; this does best when budded.

shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of *La France* in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Cornelia Cook—Beautiful creamy white; buds of immense size and very double; does not open well at all times, which is its weak point, but when well grown is a magnificent flower.

Duchesse de Brabant—Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when



Niphetos Rose.

TEA ROSES.

Bon Silene—Equally valuable for Summer or Winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose, shaded carmine.

Catherine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center,

open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

Dr. Grill—Coppery yellow, with a rosy reflex, back of the petals shaded china rose. The outer petals are large, round, and shell-shaped, and inclose a mass of shorter petals, which are of very brilliant color. A healthy grower, and very free in bloom.

Devoniensis—On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the

Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses, and a favorite of long standing.

Duchesse Marie Salviati—Strong and vigorous grower; large oval buds which open well; color chrome orange shaded with delicate flesh color; frequently the flowers come a clear saffron yellow with no shading.

Etoile de Lyon—This we consider one of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting, and one of the hardiest in the tea section. Flower very large and double and deliciously fragrant. Color chrome yellow, deepening in center to pure golden yellow.

Ernest Metz—A robust grower; flowers very large when open; buds long and pointed, produced on long stems. Color soft carmine rose, with deeper colored center.

Mad. Hoste—Ivory white, changing during the heat of midsummer to canary yellow with amber center; a strong healthy grower and very free bloomer. Flowers and buds of large size and can always be cut with long stems. One of the finest for bedding out or for forcing for winter flowers.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz—A lovely new Tea rose; extra-large globular flowers, very full and deliciously sweet; color pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pink; an exceedingly beautiful rose, and constant and profuse bloomer, bearing large clusters of flowers.

Mme. Cusin—Vigorous and prolific; rosy purple; base of petals and center of flowers almost white.

Niphotos—Snowy white, long pointed buds; of no use for outdoor planting, but for winter forcing one of the best, as no rose blooms freer finer under glass. Remains in the bud state a long time.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape.

Perle des Jardins—A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very

large, full and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering.

Reine Marie Henriette—Flowers large, full, of fine form; color, beautiful cherry red, with a shade of violet; flowers somewhat flat, highly scented, and in color and form have some resemblance to Chestnut Hybrid; an extra fine climbing variety.

Safrano—Fawn, shaded with rose.

Sombreuil—Large, fine formed flowers; white, tinged with delicate rose; blooms in clusters.



Sunset Rose.

Sunset—Tawny shade of saffron and orange; very double and handsome, and has beautiful rich foliage; one of the best roses of recent introduction, and excellent for forcing.

The Bride—A lovely, pure white Tea Rose of large size. Admirable for forcing, as well as for Summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Niphotos, are full and double and possess the good characteristics of Cath. Mermet.

Triomphe du Luxembourg—Salmon buff shaded with deep rose; distinct and fine.

Wm. Francis Bennett—In shape the flowers resemble Niphotos, and rival in coloring the rich glowing crimson of General Jacqueminot, while they resemble in fragrance the lovely La France. It is of vigorous growth and the utmost freedom in bloom.



La France Rose.

Waban—A sport from Catherine Mermet; the most popular of all the winter flowering roses. Flowers borne on long, strong stems, in form somewhat larger than Mermet; color carmine pink, increasing in intensity towards the ends of petals. This is a gem in every way and one that is sure to become one of our most popular varieties for winter forcing.

Yellow Tea—An old and popular rose; very fragrant; straw color; very fine bud.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and, to some extent, the hardiness of Hybrid Perpetuals. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, they

are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during the winter wherever the Bourbon will, and where the Tea would be killed to the ground.

Bona Weillshott—A very strong grower; flower large and double. Color rosy vermillion, with center of orange red; very sweet.

Antoine Verdier—Bright silvery rose, shaded rich carmine; flowers very freely the entire season; extra fine.

Camœns—Beautiful China rose color, shaded with yellow; a vigorous growing and free blooming variety.

Duchess of Albany, or Red La France—This variety is a sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect. The growth

of the plant is vigorous, habit good, and the flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion, the plants being continually covered with handsome blooms.

Grace Darling—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flower large and full; base of petals creamy white, deeply tinted and shaded with pinkish peach.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses.

Mad. Schwaller—A strong upright grower with same style and finish of flower as the Hybrid Perpetual class; very free in bloom, with fragrance of LaFrance. The color is a deep rosy flesh, deepening on edge of petals.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather.

Souv. de Wootton—A beautiful shade of rosy crimson, deliciously fragrant; a constant and most prolific bloomer, every new shoot being crowned with one or more buds. One of the most satisfactory roses for either the amateur or commercial florist to grow.

Viscountess Folkestone—A Hybrid Tea Rose of artistic shape and color. It forces readily; is of strong growth and bears lovely white flowers tinged salmon pink, slightly cupped and delightfully fragrant. The buds are of large size, pointed.

BOURBON ROSES.

Alfred Auburt—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers as well shaped as *Hermosa*; of a bright red color.

Hermosa—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant. A favorite with every one.

Mrs. Degraw—A fine ever-blooming, hardy garden Rose, of strong vigorous growth. Flowers of medium size; color rich glossy pink. Very fragrant.

Madame Isaac Periere—Beautiful vivid carmine; blooms throughout the season. Growth very vigorous.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—A noble rose; flower is extremely large, and double. Color, flesh white, clear and fresh. Has been considered the finest Bourbon Rose for many years. Its great beauty in the fall makes it the finest of all roses at that season. A flower that is universally popular, and always will be so.

BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES.

Agrippina, or Cramoise Superior—Rich velvety crimson.

Archduke Charles—Rosy crimson; distinct and fine.

Douglass—Rich velvet color; a fine, free bloomer.

Daily, or Common—Light pink; a constant bloomer.

Eugene Beauharnais—Bright amaranth; distinct and fine.

Sanguinea—Deep crimson; a most profuse and constant bloomer and free grower.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Augusta—Sulphur yellow; large and full; very fragrant; strong grower; similar to, if not identical with, *Solfaterre*.

Cloth of Gold (Chromatella)—Rich, deep yellow; large, double, fragrant, and a vigorous grower.

Celine Forestier—Fine, bright yellow; highly fragrant; a strong grower and profuse bloomer; a fine rose.

Caroline Marniesse—Pure white; medium size; double; tea fragrance; a constant bloomer.

Gloire de Dijon—Noted for its large sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream.

Lamarque—White, with sulphur center ; flowers in clusters. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.

Lady Emily Peel—Has pure white flowers in large clusters ; a free grower and fine for pillars.



Marechal Niel Rose.

Marechal Niel—A beautiful deep yellow ; large and globular ; fragrant ; free flowering ; one of the finest yellow tea scented roses ; a good climber. Well known and deservedly popular.

Solfaterre—Bright sulphur yellow ; large and globular.

Woodland Marguerite—Pure white ; rather small ; a free bloomer.

Yellow—Sulphur yellow ; rather feeble grower.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

Anna Maria—Light pink, changing to blush ; blooms in large clusters.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white ; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Gem of the Prairies—Flowers large and double ; light crimson, sometimes blotched white.



Climbing Rose.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright rosy red ; large, compact and globular flower ; blooms in clusters ; one of the best.

Russell's Cottage—Dark crimson ; very double and full ; strong grower.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Moreau—Pure white, large, full and perfect form. One of the best.

Captain Ingram—Color brilliant carmine ; very bright and attractive ; medium size flowers, nicely mossed ; a good bloomer.

Comtesse de Murinais—Pure white ; large ; very desirable ; the finest white moss.



Clothilde Soupert—Polyantha Roses.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender; does best when budded.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color, pale rose.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madame Alboni—Pink; very large. A beautiful and desirable sort.

Madame de la Rochelambert—Light red; a free summer bloomer, and a fine grower.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose; of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

Salet—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose; large; full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June until November.

White Bath—White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. This is by far the best white moss.

POLYANTHA OR FAIRY ROSES.

Anna Marie de Montravel—A beautiful, pure white, fairy-like Rose; very double, perfect flowers, delightfully scented, and borne in such large clusters that the whole plant appears a mass of bloom.

Clothilde Soupert (The New Tea Polyantha).—This lovely rose comes from the Garden of Luxembourg, France. It belongs to the Polyantha class, but resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha, and is undoubtedly the finest rose of its class. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large size, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly elegant and handsome Rose, always greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably

profuse bloomer, being literally loaded with Roses throughout the whole growing season. It is highly recommended for bedding in open ground, and also for window and house culture; moderately hardy if given a good covering of leaves and litter before winter begins.

Etoile d'Or—This elegant Rose is certainly a great acquisition; full, round flowers, perfectly double, borne in large clusters; pale chrome yellow, with rich citron-red center; blooms quickly and profusely, besides being exceedingly beautiful.

Flora—A charming Polyantha Fairy Rose; the flowers are quite large, very full and round, delightfully perfumed and borne in immense clusters. The color is fine ivory white, delicately tinged with soft rosy blush.



Polyantha Rose.

George Pernet—Very beautiful flowers, medium size, very full, with fine imbricated petals; lovely buff rose, delicately shaded lemon and fawn; extra fine.

Gloire de Polyantha—Splendid Fairy Rose; flowers large, perfectly double and deliciously sweet; color fine citron rose, elegantly flushed pale carmine.

Jeanne Drivon—A lovely Rose; perfect, full form, very double and sweet; color pure white, faintly tinged with crimson; a distinct and valuable sort.



Rosa Rugosa—Madame Georges Bruant.

Little Gem—A very charming Fairy Rose; flowers of perfect form, very double and full; pure creamy white, sometimes delicately tinged with salmon rose.

Mad'elle Cecile Brunner—Larger flowers than most of the others; perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; color rosy pink, on rich creamy white ground; a great bloomer; very satisfactory for bedding.

Marie Pavie—Medium size; very full and double, borne in large clusters and masses; excellent for cutting; color rich creamy white, finely flushed with carmine rose; delightfully perfumed; very pretty and bright.

Mignonette—A splendid variety; one of the very best; full regular flowers; perfectly double and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, passing to white, tinged with pale rose; an immense bloomer; very valuable.

Miniature—This is the smallest of all Roses, but perfect form, regular compact fairy-like flowers, fully double and very fragrant; flowers in wreaths and clusters seem to cover the whole plant; color cream rose, flushed red.

Perle d'Or—Charming and very distinct color coppery gold, changing to fawn and salmon; flat-rayed form, very double and elegantly perfumed; a constant and profuse bloomer.

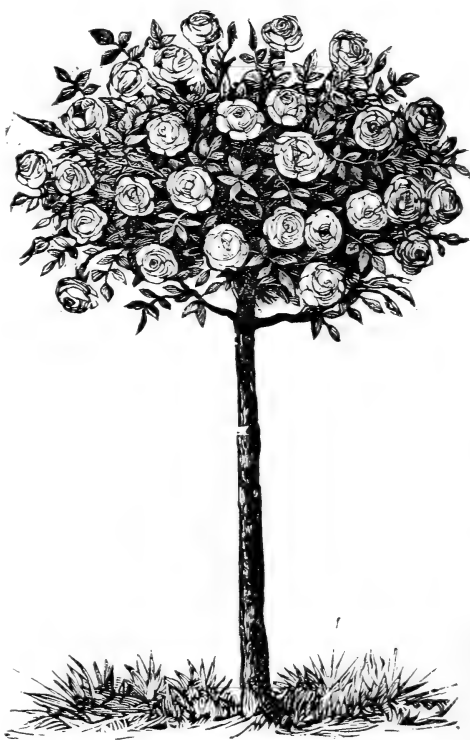
ROSA RUGOSA.

Alba—A splendid white variety; highly scented.

Rubra—Bright rosy crimson; flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub.

Madame Georges Bruant—This novel variety is the result of crossing Rosa

Rugosa and Tea Rose Sombreuil. Flowers in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos in shape; color pure white; remarkably free flowering, and is hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard as it retains the heavy thorny canes and glossy leathery leaves of the Rugosa class. (See cut on page 147.)



Tree Rose.

TREE ROSES.

These are top grafted or budded upon strong growing, wild stocks at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. They thus form tree-shaped plants, nicely headed, and with proper care they are very desirable. We offer them in all colors.



Rosa Rugosa—Alba and Rubra.

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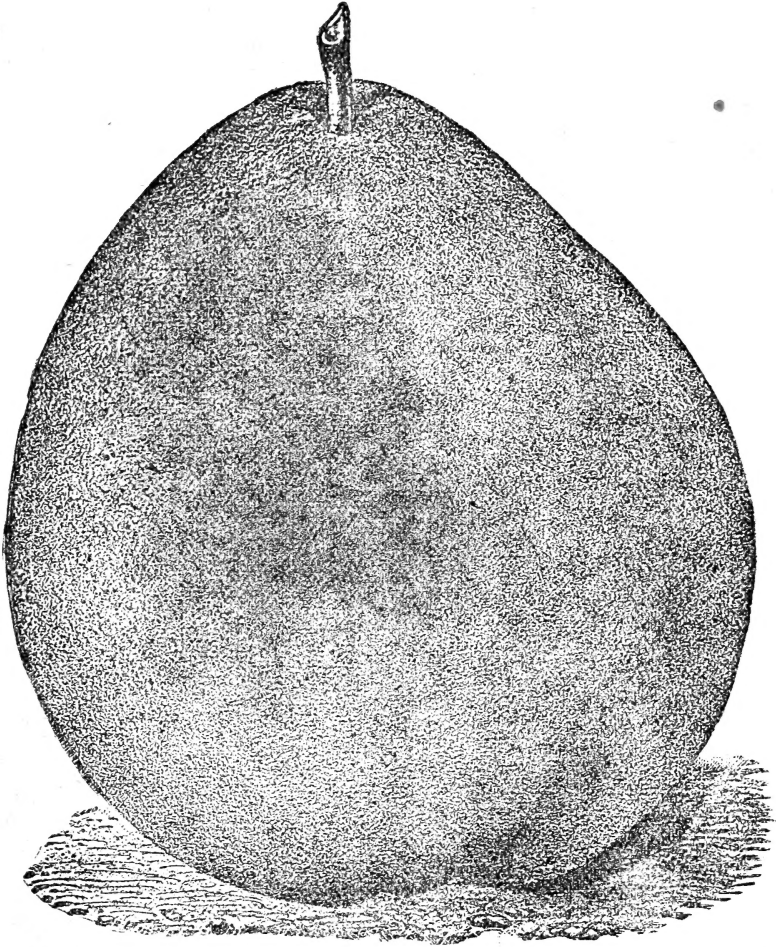
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WONDERFULLY HARDY.



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This new and very valuable variety originated in Maine, where the mercury goes very low in winter, and where the general climate is very trying to fruit trees. Having proven a success there, we put it out with the assurance that it will everywhere be hailed with delight. A perfectly hardy pear of good quality, has long been needed. It is a seedling of the Belle Lucrative. Fruit rich and mellow. Tree free grower and abundant bearer.

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